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TOPICS OF THE DAY

RESCUING CHINA FROM THE "CROSS OF GOLD"

THE CRUCIFIXION of China upon a cross of gold would naturally be repugnant to an Administration whose foreign affairs are in the hands of the present Secretary of State, and our keen editorial observers see in the disapproval of the Chinese loan a similar chilling attitude toward the entire Taft program of "dollar diplomacy." By "dollar diplomacy" the press mean the use of government influence to aid and protect our bankers and traders in their transactions with Latin-American republics and with China, a striking example being our armed interference in the revolution in Nicaragua. In China's case it now appears from the President's statement that the Taft Administration requested our bankers to join in the "six-Power" loan to China, a loan so onerous in its terms as "to touch very nearly the administrative independence of China itself," and it has been openly charged by our advocates of recognizing the Chinese Republic, that recognition has been delayed by all the Powers to put the screws on China and force acceptance of the loan. Now the Wilson Administration explicitly disapproves the entire Chinese transaction, and most of those who were waiting for an unequivocal declaration of the new Administration's attitude toward "dollar diplomacy" are satisfied by the President's statement that this policy of the Knox régime has been definitely repudiated. The change of front is made more emphatic by the resignation of Huntington Wilson, Assistant Secretary of State, who was closely identified with the development of "dollar diplomacy" under Secretary Knox. As the Springfield *Republican* sums it up, the present Administration takes the stand that "banking houses making foreign loans cannot have Uncle Sam as their collecting agent."

In his definite refusal to continue the Taft Administration's support of the American Banking Syndicate's participation in the proposed "six-Power" loan of $125,000,000 to China, President Wilson has, in the opinion of many friends of the loan, closed the "open door." But those who share the President's objection to the plan say, with the New York *World*, that he is "for the open door, but not one forced open by the jimmy of guns and landing parties in support of private interests." The Chinese-loan question, it will be remembered, first came up in 1909, when President Taft demanded that the United States be admitted as a party to a loan being arranged by England, France, and Germany. Japan and Russia were included later. A group of American bankers, consisting of J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the First National Bank, and the National City Bank of New York, entered into the agreement at the request of the Government. The progress of the negotiations has been interrupted and delayed by adjustments of the individual interests of the several would-be creditors, by Chinese dissatisfaction with some of the conditions of the loan, and by the Chinese revolution. To the bankers' inquiry as to whether the new Administration wished them to continue to seek their share of the loan under the proposed agreements, the President returned a decisive negative. His official statement clearly sets forth the Administration's views upon "dollar diplomacy," and its attitude toward China. It is also generally interpreted as foreshadowing an early recognition of the Chinese Republic by the United States. The President gives Mr. Taft's reasons for asking the bankers' help, and then tells why he cannot take the same action:

"The Administration has declined to make such request, because it did not approve the conditions of the loan or the implications of responsibility on its own part which it was plainly told would be involved in the request.

"The conditions of the loan seem to us to touch very nearly the administrative independence of China itself, and this Administration does not feel that it ought, even by implication, to be a party to those conditions. The responsibility on its part which would be implied in requesting the bankers to undertake the loan might conceivably go the length in some unhappy contingency of forcible interference in the financial and even the political affairs of that great Oriental state, just now awakening to a consciousness of its power and of its obligations to its people.

"The conditions include not only the pledging of particular taxes, some of them antiquated and burdensome, to secure the loan, but also the administration of those taxes by foreign agents. The responsibility on the part of our Government implied in the encouragement of a loan thus secured and administered is plain enough and is obnoxious to the principles upon which the government of our people rests.

"The Government of the United States is not only willing but earnestly desirous of aiding the great Chinese people in every way that is consistent with their untrammeled development and its own immemorial principles. The awakening of the people of China to a consciousness of their possibilities under free government is the most significant, if not the most momentous, event of our generation. With this movement and aspiration the American people are in profound sympathy. They certainly wish to participate, and participate very generously, in opening to the Chinese and to the use of the world the almost untouched and perhaps unrivaled resources of China.

"The Government of the United States is earnestly desirous of promoting the most extended and intimate trade relationships between this country and the Chinese Republic. Our interests

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are those of the open door—a door of friendship and mutual advantage. This is the only door we care to enter."

But in the opinion of such papers as the Boston *Transcript*, and New York *Sun*, *Globe*, and *Herald*, President Wilson is actually closing this door. What remains of the principle first laid down by Secretary Hay is now, according to *The Sun*,

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HE ASKED FOR BREAD, AND YOU GAVE HIM A HOT-AIR BALLOON.

Not so filling, but more easily digested.

—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

"no more than a grinning skeleton without vital organs or muscles." American participation in the liquidation of China's finances was necessary, says Mr. Huntington Wilson in his rather long and reproachful letter of resignation, "in order to make sure of the presence of the potent, friendly, and disinterested influence of the United States." And the New York *Globe* argues:

"The object of the Taft Administration was to secure some sort of assurance against the possibility of trade discrimination against this country in China. On account of the opening of the Panama Canal, our trade to the East will greatly increase if not artificially hampered, and it seemed a measure of enlightened statesmanship to guard against such hampering. . . . . .

"We have deprived ourselves and China of one means of keeping the door open to all on equal terms. We are to allow the five other governments to exercise over Chinese finances and politics a power that President Wilson says would be dangerous if we should exercise a sixth of it."

But it must not be forgotten that the new policy is enthusiastically endorsed by a host of editors, especially those of Democratic affiliations and anti-imperialistic leanings. They thoroughly believe, to use the New York *World's* phrase, that the Administration stands "for the largest and most intimate trade relations with China, but as won naturally and not compelled."

"Dollar diplomacy," which is now generally thought to be officially discredited and discarded, is defended by its friend, the late Assistant Secretary of State. He has—

"always thought that in the work of advancing the national interests and promoting the welfare of other nations the financial force of the United States could be marshaled in some manner to present a safely united front abroad, where it would be like the apex of a triangle, but would have at home at its base broad equality of opportunity both for citizens desiring to invest and for bankers desiring to engage in these difficult and relatively risky ventures."

But the change of Administrations has brought a new foreign policy, and the Springfield *Republican* believes that the President's "carefully formulated statement" is "of immediate as well as of historic importance." The new Administration "would be the friend of all nations, but it is not ready to take a hand in enforcing the claims of any group of citizens which might end in a situation antagonistic to another and friendly country." It is "proper and legitimate" for our ministers abroad to work for the promotion of American trade. But, continues *The Republican:*

"Secretary Knox's departure from the previous practise consisted mainly in this—that he used the country's commercial interests to strengthen its political or diplomatic power abroad, whereas in the past the country's political or diplomatic power had been used to promote its commercial interests. It was this adventure of his that brought upon him the 'dollar diplomacy' accusation, with all of its unpopular associations and implications.

"In the business of the six-Power loan to China, Secretary Knox did not simply protect and aid American bankers who, on their own initiative, sought to loan money to the Chinese Government. On the contrary, Secretary Knox persuaded the American bankers to join the foreign banking syndicate in order that their participation in the Chinese loan might strengthen the political and diplomatic position in the United States at Peking. All of the six Powers interested in China demanded participation for their bankers for the same reason. With money claims established upon the Chinese Government's credit, through their nationals, those Governments would thereafter have been fortified in their presumptive rights to intervene in Chinese affairs."

In this political game, explains the Springfield editor, Chinese interests were lost sight of. It made no difference that "a large element of the Chinese people was opposed to the loan for patriotic purposes, particularly because foreign tax-collectors and fiscal agents were to be introduced." The foreign governments continued to urge the placing of it, "and they held their bankers in line as if the financiers had been artillerymen." This "was ill-starred diplomacy on Secretary Knox's part," thinks this writer, and our bankers "now express themselves as glad to be rid of the business."

In Central America, says *The Republican*, Secretary Knox's

A GOOD START.

—Bowers in the Newark *News*.

"dollar diplomacy was the same in principle, but it had a somewhat different application and a stronger justification."

"He promoted bankers' loans to bankrupt Central American governments in order to secure the treaty right of intervention in those countries whenever they succumb to the revolution

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mania. A New York bankers' loan to Honduras or Nicaragua would be accompanied by a treaty which, in effect, made the United States Government guarantee the payment of the interest. A revolution or war with a neighboring country would endanger the finances to such an extent that our Government would be able to intervene under the treaty for the preservation of order. . . . . .

"Nowhere did the Knox enterprises in this direction succeed. The six-Power loan to China dragged along for several years without consummation, and, altho the new Chinese Republican Government needs money sorely, it is now more than ever a question where and how the money will be secured. The treaties with the Central American states were not approved by the Senate, and obviously the Wilson Administration will not submit them again to that body.

"The making of bankers' loans to shaky foreign governments for political purposes is ended, so far as this country is concerned, and it is to be hoped there will never be a resort to them in the future. Such negotiations are subject to grave abuses. In the case of China, American prestige should be maintained successfully by other expedients. Our withdrawal from the six-Power syndicate, in fact, may increase our moral influence at Peking quite as much as did the restoration of the extortionate Boxers' indemnity. The problem of the more or less bankrupt Latin-American states, with their troublesome foreign debts, the Wilson Administration doubtless will try to work out in some other way."

THE NEW DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

THE OTHER MEMBERS of President Wilson's cabinet, tho new to their posts, may rely for a while upon the assistance of experienced subordinates and the guidings of departmental traditions and precedents. But William Bauchop Wilson becomes the first Secretary of Labor, with the full responsibility of making a place for the new Department in the activities of the Federal Government, and with the hard problem before him of satisfying his friends and disappointing his critics. To union labor, as represented by its press, Mr. Wilson's record is sufficient guaranty. "Our Billy" first came into prominence, notes the Lancaster *Labor Leader*, published in his own State, "as secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, and while serving in that capacity was elected to Congress from the 15th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, and served his immediate constituency and the people at large faithfully and well for three terms." In the last Congress, adds the Pittsburg *Labor Tribune:*

"Congressman Wilson was made chairman of the House Labor Committee. . . . Unlike former labor committees of the House, it became one of the active and effective ones, and every bill referred to it was given consideration."

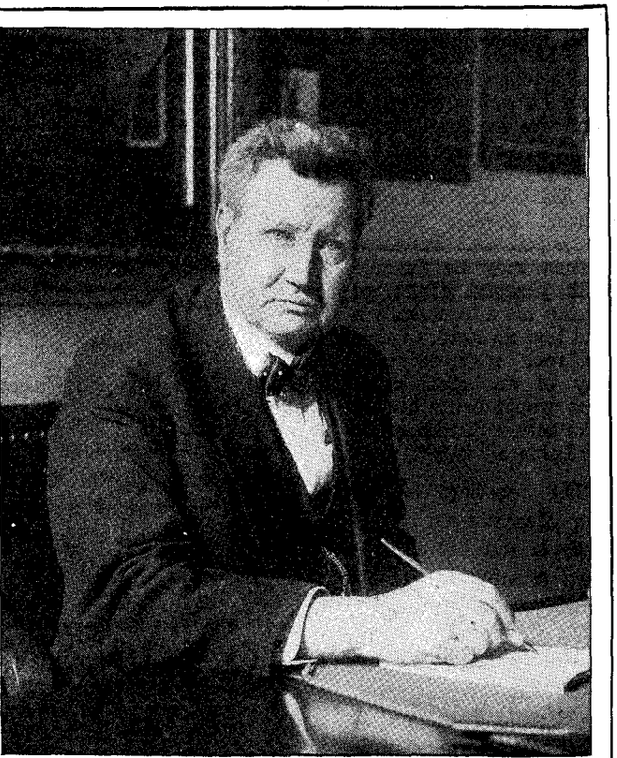
So it came about that Mr. Wilson fathered the measure that created the position which he was the first to fill. His appointment, says the labor paper last quoted, "received practically the unanimous endorsement of the labor organizations of the country." The organ of Secretary Wilson's own union, *The United Mine Worker's Journal* (Indianapolis), declares comment to be superfluous; it "will only say that we recognize in him a real representative of the workers; we hope and believe that his elevation to this responsible position will mean that labor will have a voice in the counsel of the Government."

But more than one Washington correspondent believes that the Secretary resents reports that he would be "a special pleader in the cause of labor." He is quoted as saying:

"It would not be accurate to say that I represent organized labor in performing my official duty. I shall represent the Government. Of course, however, the point of view has much to do with such matters."

As "an estimable gentleman, a good Presbyterian, and the head of an interesting family," Secretary Wilson finds favor with the New York *Times*, which speaks well of his previous record and strongly commends his above-quoted statement. But it has a word regarding some of the bills that came up in the last Congress "which were inspired by unionists and were not asked for by the general citizenship":

"On these bills the record of Secretary Wilson is that of a consistent unionist, and he himself has said that as Secretary he



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THE FIRST SECRETARY OF LABOR.

is not representative of the unionists. It is an embarrassing situation. There is no sentiment of hostility to the Secretary because he is a unionist. On the contrary, his ability and integrity are recognized. But Americans are jealous that their Government should be impartial between citizens of all characters, and the Secretary is looked to for the redemption of his professions in this respect."

In another *Times* editorial we find a clearer expression of its anxiety. Labor, it says, "has succeeded in having created a special department of government, with a unionist at its head." Then:

"Is the Secretary of Labor to distinguish between unionists and non-unionists? Or is he to distinguish in some way between wage-earners and other citizens? If he fails to he will disappoint those who expect some such thing. And if he shall make or discover distinctions between citizens he will commit a political wrong comparable to the moral wrong of those who distinguish between labor murderers and others."

The Iron Age (New York), which can, perhaps, be taken as representing the employers of labor, hardly favors the idea of a Labor Department, judging from this ironic editorial:

"Hail to the Department of Labor! Neglected from the foundation of the Republic, the great and sacred cause of Labor is hereafter to have its advocate, defender, and perhaps apologist sitting in the President's Cabinet. . . . Not until this glorious year 1913 have we had a man in the Cabinet who actually did a stroke of work or belonged to a union. Now we have one who has qualified himself to enter thoroughly and enthusiastically upon the great task of educating this idle, listless, and slothful nation to appreciate the advantages to be realized from having walking delegates in every occupation, from reducing hours of work to none as nearly as possible, and from raising wages steadily as long as employers have any margin of profit whatever. If Congress should continue to favor the cause of Labor by exempting unions from every liability to

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prosecution or even to legal proceedings of any kind, it will be most admirable to have a representative in the Cabinet who can get the ear of the President and persuade him to give his assent to the proceedings.

"Of course it may be somewhat awkward if an emergency should arise such as that which confronted President Cleveland in 1897. The Debs labor riots in Chicago would have been attended with much loss of life and far more destruction to property but for the action of that union-ignoring Executive who quelled the disturbance by the mere assemblage there of Federal troops, that were not obliged to fire a shot. But at that time Labor had no representative in the Cabinet to plead its cause and induce the President to keep his hands off while Labor burned the city. It is to be hoped that President Wilson may be favored with peaceful conditions during his administration and that no serious Labor outbreak may occur in any of our great cities that would cause him to take action distressing to his Labor adviser."

The function of the new Department, as set forth in the Act of Congress creating it, is "to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage-earners of the United States, to improve the working conditions and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment." Perhaps the most important power given to the Secretary of Labor, according to the New York *Evening Post's* Washington correspondent, is that of acting as mediator and appointing commissioners of conciliation in labor disputes "whenever in his judgment the interests of industrial peace may require it to be done." The new Department takes over from the old Department of Commerce and Labor the Bureau of Labor Statistics (formerly the Bureau of Labor), the Bureau of Immigration, the Bureau of Naturalization, and the Children's Bureau. The Boston *Transcript* can not see any advantage gained by the creation of this "hodge-podge Department," and quotes approvingly the remark that "everything new in it is unconstitutional, and all that is constitutional in it is old." But to the New York *Call's* Socialistic way of thinking Mr. Wilson has the "big job" in the Cabinet. It points out that he will have to deal with the complicated immigration question, and the "villainous agencies which recruit armed strike-breakers." Further:

"Conditions of labor in many industries, mining, steel making, textiles, lumbering, canning, and others, may well engage his attention. And, tho it is certain to arouse a howl about State rights, he can begin the work of putting an end to peonage. Many places still cling to this form of slavery. It is of importance to the whole nation that it be ended, and Secretary Wilson's Department is the proper one to begin the work of ending it."

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ENTERING THE CITY OF HIS DOOM.

King George (on the reader's left) entering Salonika in triumph after its capture from the Turks. At the right is Constantine, his successor.

TRAGEDY AFTER TRIUMPH IN GREECE

DESTINY, that sardonic personage whose malevolent activities brought disaster upon the heroes of the old Greek tragedies, might seem to have come back to life with the military successes of the modern Hellenes in Macedonia and Epirus. And a patriotic Greek might well ascribe the tragedy of the 18th in Salonika to the workings of all-powerful Fate. For, as the New York *Sun* points out, it was the very "irony of fate that King George of Greece, who had lived through fifty years of a troubled reign and had seen his adopted country humiliated in a disastrous campaign with Turkey, should die by the hand of an assassin in the hour of Greece's realization of her dream of empire and when she was celebrating her hard-won triumph over the ancient enemy." As another writer remarks, "the sovereign under whom the Greek national aspirations have been so fully realized meets his death on the scene of the most notable victory won by his people." Yes, reflects the New York *Tribune's* editorial writer, it is certainly one of history's strangest ironies "that Abdul Hamid should have found secure asylum and George of Greece should have found violent death in the same city." No less striking, adds the same observer, "was the time of the tragedy. It was exactly fifty years to a day, after the election of Prince William of Holstein-Glücksburg to be King George of the Hellenes, and incidentally only a few days more than fifty years after the landing of his sister Alexandra in the England of which she was to be Queen." That this tactful, patriotic monarch, this genial, unassuming, approachable, democratic king should have been shot down "by a madman of his own people adds to the pathos of his life's ending," thinks the New York *Herald*. Yet the thought occurs to journalistic minds, both in England and in this country, that King George "met his fate at the time of his greatest triumph," when his "dearest ambitions were realized"; hence, as the London *Daily Chronicle* puts it, "if it be fortunate to die at the height of success, he died fortunately."

This note, too, may be detected in the brief editorial summary of Greek history under King George, which we find in the New York *World:*

"The King would soon have won his golden jubilee on the throne. He was sixty-seven years old. An amiable man of no great ability, he had seen a marked development in his kingdom. When he was crowned 'King of the Hellenes,' in allusion to the Greeks beyond his boundaries, Great Britain, his nominator,

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gave his reign éclat by yielding the Ionian Islands to the Greek flag. After the Russo-Turkish War of 1877, 300,000 new subjects and an area as large as Connecticut were added to Greece by the great Powers in revising the Balkan boundaries. The King lived to see Crete with another 300,000 souls securely added, and the certainty that other islands and territory on the mainland would be marked Grecian on the map of Europe this spring. He saw Athens grow from a dirty village to a splendid modern town. He saw Greek parliamentary life, after a dreary stretch of failure, rise under Venizelos to new stability and accomplishment, Greek trade expand, Greek wealth increase. As kings go, his reign was fortunate."

THE NEW GREEK ROYAL FAMILY.

King Constantine I., here shown sitting peacefully in the midst of his family, is said to entertain hopes that the present war may end in his becoming Emperor Constantine XII., with Constantinople for his capital, succeeding the last Byzantine Constantine after a break of just 460 years. Queen Sophia, who is a sister of Emperor William of Germany, sits at his right, and behind him is Crown Prince George.

That King George I. "gave himself heart and soul to the cause of Greece, in good days and evil, for fifty arduous, eventful years," is the conclusion of the London *Times*, and from Hellenes in the new world comes grateful and almost extravagant acknowledgment of this service. *Atlantis*, a Greek daily published in New York, after speaking of the late king's half century as "the supreme head of Hellenism," continues:

"This long and uncommon life has bound together George I. with the Hellenic nation by the unbreakable bonds of mutual love which are so well created by time.

"For fifty years Greece struggled for expansion of her frontier, and had as a most steady coworker the King, who based his power on the love of his people.

"And when the moment of the victories and the triumphs came and when his first-born son triumphantly guided the army of his people to the new Greece which he liberated from the Turkish yoke, when George of 1913 saw and realized his dreams, the dreams of 1863, without gathering the fruits of the final victory, without celebrating his jubilee, from which only a few months separated him, he fell the victim of an assassin whom the entire Hellenism anathematizes to-day."

It seems to be the general opinion of the press that the death of King George will not seriously affect political conditions in Greece or produce any great change in the Balkan situation. We read in the New York *Evening Post:*

"The new King, Constantine I.,—a name, by the way, of rich associations at the present juncture of affairs in the Near East—is a man of forty-five, sobered by experience. He was commander-in-chief of the Greek forces in the disastrous war against Turkey fifteen years ago. For a time he was intensely disliked, but all that, of course, is forgotten in the light of his more recent successes. The capture of Janina by the Greek Army took place only a few days ago, and Constantine thus succeeds to the throne at the very climax of popularity. . . . The foreign policy of Greece will undoubtedly remain in charge of the gifted Premier, Venizelos, to whom the formation of the Balkan alliance is frequently attributed."

The retention of Premier Venizelos, according to the New York *Commercial,*

"gives assurance that the Greek Government will press on with unbending purpose toward its ideal, that of restoring Greece to the full possession of all that is properly implied in the Hellenic name, so far as that can be made consistent with the modern conditions of southeastern Europe, as modified by the Balkan War. It means that Greece has her mind set on her old Ægean island domain, including Crete, of course, the mother of Greek civilization, and such part of southern Macedonia as looks to Salonika as its historic capital. . . . In its new concentration, that which would gather in one political entity those Greek regions which are and have been the most intimate in spirit, and have some close geographical relation, the New Hellas burns with a hope and ambition that inspire the warmest sympathy."

That the new king desires to keep up the present military prestige of Greek arms may be easily gathered from this paragraph of his message to the army announcing his accession to the throne:

"I bring this news to the knowledge of my army, to which I have devoted my whole life and to which unsuccessful and successful wars have indissolubly bound me. I declare to it that, marching always at its head, I will never cease to concentrate my whole solicitude to my land and sea forces, whose glorious exploits have brought greatness and renown to our fatherland."

THE PRESIDENT COURTING THE PROGRESSIVES

INTERESTING POSSIBILITIES take shape in the minds of the editorial observers as they contemplate the recent conference between President Wilson and Senator La Follette. Three years ago the cordial relations between the White House and the Wisconsin Senator were shattered by President Taft's stand against "insurgency" in his party, and many think it peculiarly significant that those relations should be reestablished by a Democratic Administration. The conference, which took place by the President's invitation, is discust chiefly from two angles—its effect on tariff and reform legislation, and its possible bearing on the future of Colonel Roosevelt's Progressive party. While we have nothing but rumors as to what actually passed between the President and Mr. La Follette, these rumors—which reach us by way of the Washington correspondents—seem to agree that they discust "the tariff, currency, and legislation in general," and that no acute differences of opinion were developed in regard to these subjects. It is also reported that "this conference was merely preliminary to others to be held later on as the situation in Congress develops," and that "other Progressive Senators will be asked to the White House from time to time." Senator La Follette, we are told, emerged from the interview "in a good humor."

In view of the fact that the new Senate is Democratic by only a slight margin, it is generally conceded that cooperation between the Progressive-Democratic President and the Progressive-

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Republican Senator may have very practical results in forthcoming legislation. Of its possible bearing on the approaching revision of the tariff the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) says:

"When tariff legislation is subjected to the scrutiny of the Senate it will be found that in specific instances Southern and other Democratic Senators will wish to deal quite tenderly with

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WITH THE HONOR GOES THE BURDEN.

—Rogers in the New York *Herald.*

the protected products and manufactures of their respective districts, and then will come the tug of war.

"In that exigency, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Underwood and their associates will need Progressive assistance in the Senate, and it is likely that they will receive it. Mr. La Follette has announced that he will support the Democrats when their measures are just and reasonable, and at the same time he declares that, as a convinced protectionist, he will not lend assistance to any drastic and summary action. Thus it seems likely that the Progressives will not stand in the way of a reasonably quick revision of the tariff and a consequent short session, nor permit a handful of regulars to practise mere obstruction."

And in the Syracuse *Post-Standard* (Rep.) we read:

"Senator La Follette stood with the Democrats in the last session for revision of the tariff, and in the present Senate he will favor a more radical revision than some of his Democratic colleagues. He is as stoutly opposed to a sane revision of the currency laws as the most bumptious States-righter of the South. He favors an income-tax. He favors more radical legislation against industrial combinations than Mr. McReynolds is likely to propose or Mr. Wilson to indorse. In legislation for regulation of interstate commerce, he is more advanced than Mr. Wilson's expert adviser, Secretary Lane.

"Senator La Follette may be more welcome and more comfortable at the White House than several of the Democratic Senators."

The Washington *Star* (Ind.), while admitting that President Wilson and Senator La Follette "think alike in general terms," predicts that important differences will develop when they get down to a bill of particulars. On this point it continues:

"Mr. La Follette is a protectionist, and wants that principle recognized, not as an incident, but as an object, in tariff revision. Just where stands Mr. Wilson? It is difficult to place him from what he has said on the subject since he entered politics. He does not, as many low-tariff advocates do, regard protection as unconstitutional, but he thinks the policy has been applied oppressively, and he wants the evil corrected.

"Mr. La Follette is of the West, Mr. Wilson of the East. Will that make it difficult for them to cooperate on the trust question and the currency question? The two sections differ widely as to both questions. Many trust magnates are Eastern Democrats, and many Eastern Democrats are supporters of the Aldrich plan for currency reform. And these Eastern Democrats supported Mr. Wilson for President.

"It might be a mistake, therefore, to class Mr. La Follette as a Wilson man simply because of this call at the White House, and the fact that the two men admire each other on personal grounds. We must wait until Mr. Wilson enters upon details in his messages to Congress."

The incident "is a sign of progress, a most happy sign," to the Columbus *Ohio State Journal* (Ind. Rep.), for "it means a harmony in political effort that makes the welfare of the country rather than the party its object." To particularize:

"Senator La Follette is a Republican, but he has not been in the White House for three years. He found it disagreeable to consult with a Republican President, but now he comes to talk over political matters with a Democratic.

"Thus the flowers grow over the political wall; and neighbors who differ upon public policy can consider the question, in a friendly spirit, what is best for the country. Such an experience would not be possible under a political régime inspired by a clamor for official plunder and the flesh-pots of politics. But above these considerations, these great, earnest, candid men can meet to talk over the public welfare without suspecting either of them of seeking a selfish advantage."

"Cooperation between a Democratic President and a nominally Republican Senate leader would not be out of keeping with the spirit of the times," remarks the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), since "this is a period of disintegration in politics," when "party ties sit lightly, and many people are fighting for much the same thing under different party banners." "It is this indication of dissolution of old party combinations that gives special interest to the coming session of Congress," says the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.), "for a test of cohesion will come in the effort to give the tariff a thorough revision." The same paper adds:

"This is not likely to appear conspicuously in the House, but it is pretty sure to be brought out in the Senate. . . . If there should be any serious contest over such tariff measure as the House is pretty sure to send over to the Senate, the time will come for breaking ranks to a greater or less extent and reforming the lines. Radicals may be restrained and progressive Republicans may make up for the defection of conservative Democrats, and a certain degree of nonpartizanship may find effect in tariff legislation from the irresistible force of political events which had their origin far back of last year's campaign. How far the breaking of lines and the realinement of forces may go, how lasting the result may be, or how it may affect subsequent action on other questions of policy, can not now be calculated. There is an interesting possibility that in the course of the present Administration at Washington there may be a substantial rearrangement of forces in the dual party division."

"The Progressive party, captained by Mr. Roosevelt, will find the task of maintaining a separate organization increasingly difficult," remarks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "if the Democrats and the Progressive Republicans work in harmony during the coming session." In this connection special interest attaches to the following comment in the Progressive New York *Press:*

"In the campaign of last year radical Democrats turned from Mr. Wilson to Mr. Roosevelt. Just how many of them there were it would not be easy to say, for the situation became complex. There were Republicans voting for Mr. Wilson because they were hopeless of Mr. Taft and did not wish to see Mr. Roosevelt elected. There were Democrats voting for Mr. Roosevelt because he and his platform suited their liberal views better than Mr. Wilson and his platform. There were even ultra-conservative Democrats voting for Mr. Taft, not because they thought Mr. Taft had any chance of election, but because

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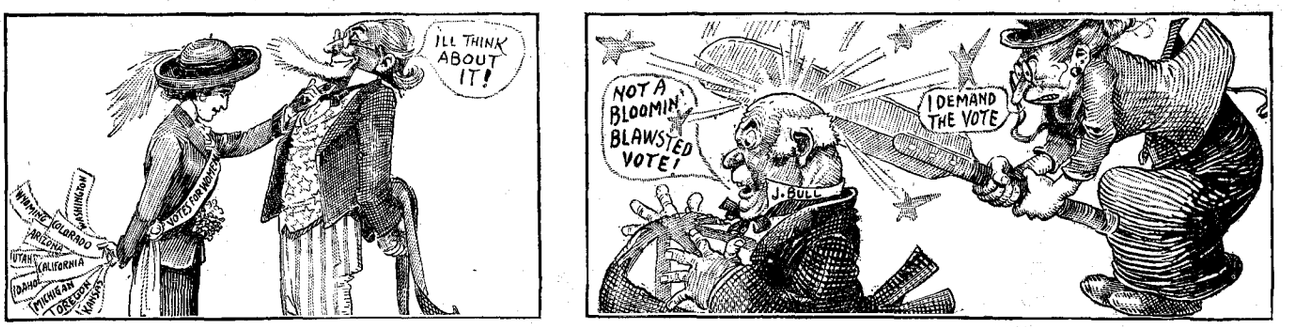

THERE'S A GREAT DEAL IN THE WAY YOU STRIKE A MAN.

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

they were unwilling to give their ballots to either of the progressive candidates.

"There is no figuring, therefore, as to just how the parties did split up. But whatever the proportions of Democrats, Republicans, and Progressives in any party, the Democratic party polled a low-tide vote. President Wilson is setting out upon a progressive program. This may lose his party more conservative votes than were lost in the campaign last year. In any event, there are vacancies in the Democratic ranks to be filled. If they are to be filled, the new material must come from progressive sources, since Mr. Wilson is to follow a progressive course, actually alienating more conservatives and theoretically attracting progressives.

"Evidently he feels confident that such progressive Republicans as refused to go with Mr. Roosevelt last year will continue to refuse to go with him, but that some of the progressive element of the Republican party can be dislodged, and that Mr. Wilson and his liberal party might get a share of it.

"This would not be bad political reasoning. Senator La Follette is a progressive Republican who would not go with Mr. Roosevelt. In the West he had, and perhaps still has, a following of progressive Republicans that presumably chose in the recent campaign the way Mr. La Follette chose. If the Senator from Wisconsin can be induced virtually to join the Wilson forces it may be that a considerable proportion of the La Follette followers can be induced to go along with their chief. This would help Mr. Wilson a good deal in reinforcing the ranks of his party. It is something that is worth consideration by both the Progressive party and the Republican party."

It is interesting, too, to note that Colonel Roosevelt chooses this moment to tell a Philadelphia audience that the time has come when the Progressives in Congress should stand as a separate party. And a few days later a Washington dispatch to the Progressive Philadelphia *North American* carries the information that "Representative Victor Murdock, of Kansas, has declared himself out of the Republican party, and will be chosen the Progressive leader in the new House of Representatives." The same dispatch continues:

"It is figured now that instead of having only twenty men who will stand together as Progressives in the House the number will not be less than thirty, and that before the session is over it may exceed forty.

"The growth of Progressive strength and of Progressive sentiment is reflected in this rapid increase in the Progressive representation in Congress.

"It assures a natural and logical outcome of present conditions in an amalgamation of all real Progressives not affiliated with the Democratic party into an effective organization which will seek no further alliance with Republicans, but will stand, as the Progressive party stands, for the best interests of the public, regardless of past political affiliations."

"In the next three years 'Battling Bob' will be very much in the lime-light," predicts the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), "and his influence in 1916 is likely to prove more potent in many ways than it was in 1912." And in another Democratic paper, the Columbia, S. C., *State*, we read:

"It is natural that the Wisconsin Progressive should be in good humor. He is more concerned in the success of true progress in government than in the success of parties, and, therefore, while not a Democrat, he has present occasion for gratification.

"But there are other causes for Senator La Follette's good humor. One is his complete restoration to health. . . . Another is that the original Republican progressive . . . finds himself the only real leader on that side of the Senate."

WOMAN-SUFFRAGE STIRRING THE STATES

WHILE THE WOMEN'S PARADE, their appeal to the President, and the promise of unprecedented activity on the part of the Senate's Woman Suffrage Committee have combined to give Washington exceptional prominence in the franchise news of late, the most tangible gains for the cause continue to be made in the individual States. In addition to the nine where women already enjoy the same voting rights as men, there are five States in which a woman-suffrage amendment has successfully run the gauntlet of the legislatures and now awaits only the final test of a popular referendum. In three States the amendment has passed both houses of one legislature, but must repeat this process in the next, before going to the voters. In five States the amendment has passed one house. In fact, the record in the various legislatures moves *The Woman's Journal and Suffrage News* (Boston) to comment with some amusement on "the eagerness of members to make party capital out of the question." We read:

"It has been new and cheering to see politicians in several legislatures pulling caps for the privilege of introducing suffrage measures. In one legislature ten different members offered their services to the women to bring in the bill. In various cases, when an influential member of one party was on the point of introducing it, a member of another party stept in ahead and got the start of him. 'Let us get the party the credit' has been the cry in legislature after legislature; and still more keen has been the wish to avoid getting the party the discredit. In past years the women have had to keep tab on the record of their opponents. Now each party is keeping tab on the other. In Maine, every vote against the amendment in the House was cast by a Democrat. The Maine Republicans will never let them forget it. In Massachusetts, the Republican leaders have used the party lash to keep Republican members from voting for the suffrage amendment. The Massachusetts Democrats will keep them well reminded of it. The secretary of the Woman Suffrage Committee of the National Progressive Party has sent to the president of every State Woman Suffrage Association a letter asking for the record as to how the party members in the legislature vote on this question. In the States where all the parties put suffrage planks in their platforms, those who did it first are calling attention to their priority. Altogether, it is clear that after the advent of equal suffrage, there will be efforts on all sides to persuade the women that 'Codlin's the friend, not Short.'

"Meanwhile, the suffragists smile, and continue to 'gather in' State after State."

The same organ prints the following table—which we have taken the liberty of bringing down to date—to show at a glance the status of the cause in the various States in which the issue is now to the fore:

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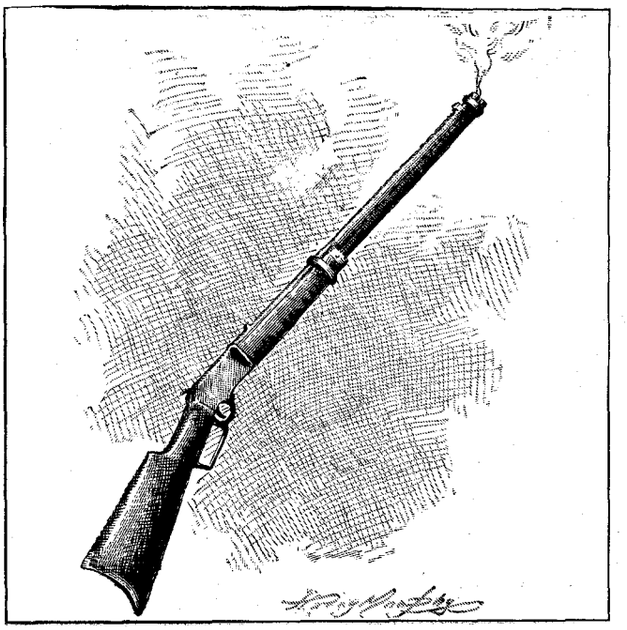
A HORNET'S NEST.

UNCLE SAM—"I wish that pesky bunch were not so near home. It makes me nervous." —Kemble in the New York *Evening Sun.*



MEXICO'S REAL RULER.

—Murphy in the San Francisco *Call.*

MEXICAN IMPRESSIONS.

FREE STATES

Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Oregon, Kansas, Arizona.

STATES WHERE AMENDMENT IS NOW BEFORE VOTERS

	House	*Senate*	*Goes to Voters*
Michigan	73–19	25–4	1913
Montana	75–2	15–2	1914
Nevada	49–3	19–3	1913 or 1914
North Dakota	....	....	1914
South Dakota	70–30	41–2	1914

STATES WHERE AMENDMENT HAS PASSED ONE LEGISLATURE AND MUST PASS ANOTHER

Iowa	81–26	31–15	1916
New Jersey	46–5	14–5	1914
New York	125–5	40–2	1915

FAVORABLE BUT NOT FINAL ACTION

Pennsylvania	131–70	....	1915
Wisconsin	....	17–15	1914

This month Alaska has enfranchised its women by direct action of the legislature. *The Woman's Journal* says confidently:

"As the women's procession in Washington was broken in upon and delayed by drunken roughs, so legislators, drunk with conservative prejudice or affiliated with special interests hostile to the public welfare, may break in upon this peaceful procession of the States and delay the progress of a State here and there, but the delay at the utmost can be but temporary. As all the State delegations at Washington finally struggled through, so all the States are sure sooner or later to reach the goal."

Among the States whose legislatures have repudiated a woman-suffrage amendment during the present session are Massachusetts, Maine, Nebraska, West Virginia, Missouri, and Delaware. In Maine and West Virginia both houses gave the measure a majority indorsement, but not the two-thirds vote required. In Missouri, after being sent to engrossment by both houses, the bill was reconsidered and killed by the Senate. As to the standing of the issue with the Massachusetts legislature, the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) remarks:

"For more than one generation the question of equal suffrage in this State has made an annual appearance before the Legislature. During that period it has had an unvarying experience. It came, it was heard, and it was relegated to the limbo of unaccomplished things."

Turning to the evidences of Federal interest in the movement, we find that the House of Representatives has recently appointed a committee, consisting of Richmond Pearson Hobson, Samuel J. Tribble, and Stephen J. Porter, to investigate and report on the question of the advisability of action by Congress to extend the suffrage to women. This is the first time, according to the correspondents, that such a committee has been appointed by Congress, altho the Senate has for years had an inactive Committee on Woman-Suffrage. The latter is now to be enlarged from five to nine members, and in a Washington dispatch to the New York *World* (Dem.) we read:

"The importance of the suffragist movement seems to have been recognized in framing up the new Senate Committee on Woman-Suffrage. Senator Thomas of Colorado is chairman. The women have all the rights of equal suffrage in his State, and he favors an extension of the privilege without limit. Senator Ashurst is the next ranking member. Arizona is committed to the propaganda. Senator Owen comes third, and he is supposedly friendly to the proposition. This committee has heretofore been known as a 'minority committee.' It has not met for many years. Democratic leaders notified the Republicans early to-day that they proposed to enlarge the committee and take over the chairmanship. It will be made up as follows: Senator Thomas, Colorado, Chairman; Senators Owen, Oklahoma; Ashurst, Arizona; Ransdell, Louisiana; Hollis, New Hampshire; Clapp, Minnesota; Sutherland, Utah; Jones, Washington, and Catron, New Mexico. . . . . .

"Senator Thomas said to-night he had accepted the chairmanship with the understanding that there would be active steps taken in this Congress to submit a suffrage amendment to the people for their approval."

Speaking of the outlook for the future, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, is quoted in the New York *Evening Post* as saying:

"I fondly hope and expect that in the next two years we'll have ten more States—we have nine now, because they stole Michigan from us—and then we'll be able to push our Federal amendment. With nineteen States we'll have the balance of power in a national election, and that is a weapon that no opposition can withstand."

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FOREIGN COMMENT

BRITAIN'S NAVAL DICTATION TO CANADA

A STORM has been raging in the House of Commons at Ottawa over the idea that Canada is being treated by the British Government as an "inferior"; that Lord North has risen from the dead, and in the person of Mr. Winston Churchill is attempting to impose on the Dominion the burdens Liberal member, formerly Minister of Railways and Canals he tried to lay upon the Thirteen Colonies. One prominent under Premier Laurier, actually read passages from the American Declaration of Independence as exactly describing the grievances which Canada was doomed to suffer. "The mistake of Lord North," he said, "cost England the American colonies, and the mistake of Winston Churchill may cost England Canada."

The plain facts of the case seem to be that Premier Borden had written to the First Lord of the British Admiralty asking him to state his ideas with regard to Canada's share in the naval defense of the Empire. Mr. Winston Churchill returned a long memorandum to the Canadian Premier, who read it aloud to the House. The passage in this note which stung the Canadians especially ran as follows:

"IT LOOKS JUST LIKE PAPA."

DADDY BORDEN—"Let's hope he will never want to go to sea when he grows up." —Toronto *Globe*.

"The suggestion that the proposed battle-ships could be expeditiously built in Canada can not be based on full knowledge of the question.

"The battle-ship of to-day has gradually been evolved from years of experiments and experience. She is a mass of intricate machines, and the armor, guns, gun-mountings, and machinery all require separate and extensive plants of a very costly nature to cope with the constant changes in designs and composition. In addition to this the actual construction of a battle-ship, where high tensile and mild steel are largely used, requires the employment of special riveters and steel-workers. These men are difficult to obtain in Great Britain, and it is thought it would be a long time before a sufficient number of efficient workmen of this nature could be obtained in Canada.

"For the manufacture of armor-plates, large steel furnaces, heavy rolling-mills, planing-machines, carburizing plant, etc., capable of dealing with weights of 150 tons at a time, have to be provided—besides which the special treatment to obtain the correct quality of plate requires special experts who have been brought up to nothing else. Such men could not be obtained in Canada."

The conclusion, of course, was that the ships must be built in England, and, as Mr. Churchill suggests, manned in England also. On hearing this memorandum read the eloquent Mr. Emmerson sprang to his feet, and drew forth the Declaration of Independence. To quote his words:

"I do not wish to indulge in any extravagant statement, but I can say there has been no document emanating from a public man in Great Britain for the last seventy-five years calculated to do more injury to Empire-building than the very document [of Mr. Churchill] which was read to the House last night. Throw aside party feeling, forget for the nonce that you are Conservative or Liberal, and read that document in the light of cold, unimpassioned reason, and tell me if you can that it is a document that should come from one of the great British statesmen to a free people.

"Are we to be insulted by the First Lord of the Admiralty, and is that insult to be adopted by our very Government?

"That document is calculated to cause more irritation, to undermine more seriously our constitutional freedom, than any other document that has ever come from authority in Great Britain to any colony since the days of Lord North. It is just such acts as this that caused the severance of the ties between the Thirteen Colonies and the Motherland in 1776. This letter, this insulting letter, is calculated to do injury as against even the throne and person of His Majesty the King."

Mr. Emmerson quoted the passage from the Declaration which accused the British Government of forcing Americans to pay for a standing army which the Colonies had not called for, and the speaker quoted the words about King George: "He has kept among us in times of peace standing armies without the consent of our Legislature," and Mr. Emmerson implored Canadian law-makers to pause "before consummating and laying the corner-stone of this policy of a permanent contribution to an imperial naval force to the exclusion of a Canadian navy." "The Canadian people," he added, "should have an opportunity to make their answer to the question [of an English-built and manned or a Canadian-built and manned contribution] at the polls." The Liberal Toronto *Globe* takes up the cudgels in the following way:

"The quick, direct, and unconcealed protests of Canadian Liberals in Parliament against even the appearance of interference on the part of a Liberal Minister in Britain shows the incurable folly of the Borden policy. Into the hands of the Admiralty would be put a power for which neither the First Lord nor the Government would be required to give account to any responsible Parliament. In such a situation is the vital germ of governmental autocracy. It leads into a road along which, if they go, the end will be disaster to Britain and to Canada unmatched, as Hon. H. R. Emmerson pointed out, by anything since the disastrous wreckage produced by Lord North."

But the Winnipeg *Tribune*—an Independent organ—speaks more calmly, and gives this advice to Canadians:

"Let us be moderate; the Canadian people are not ready to enter the world's naval race. Rightly or wrongly, that is the view of Canadians. Canada is prepared to do her share in defense of the Empire, and our politicians may rest assured that the people of Canada are ready now, as at all times, to place great weight on the advice of British statesmen and experts on naval matters. Canada asked for expert advice. She has it. And it comes from a very friendly, reliable, experienced source."

Taking up the practical side of the problem, the London *Advertiser* (Liberal) remarks:

"Canadian manufacturers and Canadian workingmen have a double interest in this naval question. They are interested as Canadians and British subjects in the defense of the Empire. They are interested also because an attempt to made to put upon them the stamp of permanent and incurable inferiority.

"Canadian capital and Canadian labor are told that they can not develop the skill, the enterprise, the inventiveness, to do what is being done in Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Austria, Italy, Spain, Japan, the United States, and Australia, namely, establish shipyards and build war-ships. They are told this even by those who call themselves Canadians.

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"It may be true that Canadians could not within three or four years produce dreadnoughts, but nobody has proposed that a Canadian shipbuilding industry should begin at the top. . . . We do not profess to work a miracle. Like everything else, Canadian war-ship building would begin at the foundation; it would grow in a normal and healthful way. It is not essential to the Canadian navy policy that the first dreadnoughts for the Canadian fleet units should be built in Canadian yards."

THE MAJESTY OF THE LAW.

—*Punch* (London).

The Montreal *Herald* (Liberal) thinks, with Mr. Emmerson, the matter should be decided by the issue of a general election. While condemning Mr. Churchill's "awkwardly exprest sentences," this editor declares that it is straining a point to see in his proposals anything "threatening our constitutional liberties, and it is certainly most unfortunate and ill-timed to lug into the discussion references to the events preceding the American Revolution." This reasonable Liberal organ concludes:

"It will not be comportable with Canada's dignity, nor make for the strengthening of the imperial tie, if we become so supercritical of what the members of the British Government say regarding us that they will become afraid to open their mouths, or to answer the most ordinary questions, for fear of their motives being misinterpreted."

The Conservative Ottawa *Citizen* taunts the Liberals with ignorance of the "difference between a dingey and a dreadnought." They have facilities for building the former. Could not England help them in building the latter? For—

"All the experience of the British Admiralty would be used in making Canada's contribution of greatest value and power. It would avoid amateur errors, such being almost sure to occur. It would be wise economy, the saving effected in naval construction being very large. As for the benefiting of Canadian labor, the argument is worthless in a country that can not get men enough now to gather her harvests and build her works of peace. . . . . .

"It matters nothing to the British Admiralty how or where the ships are built. To have a completed Canadian dreadnought gift sail into a British port would be by far the most preferable way. But experience has taught much of which the Liberal time-killers never dreamed, and out of its width and depth came the statement of Churchill."

BRIGHT SIDE OF SUFFRAGE IN FINLAND

THE IDEA that woman-suffrage is a failure in Finland, as held in some quarters, is roundly denied in *The Englishwoman* (London) by the Baroness Aletta Korff, who has lived seven years in Finland and speaks from personal acquaintance with the leaders of the feminist movement in the Grand Duchy. She is the daughter of Rear-Admiral Van Reypen, of Washington. The Baroness points out that most excellent and much-needed laws have been passed through the influence of the women members of the Diet. The charge made in an English review by Miss Sellers that "she never met a serious politician who would admit that the standard of merit among the Finnish M.P.'s had been raised by the introduction of female suffrage, while [she] met quite a fair number who maintained that it had been lowered," is challenged by this writer, who shows that men's votes had a part in the deterioration:

"Here I think Miss Sellers, and perhaps the heterogeneous mass of people she questioned, failed to remember that universal womanhood suffrage was granted at the same time with universal manhood suffrage and that, previous to 1906, only one-third of the people were represented at all. At that time the population of the country was divided, according to the medieval class system, into four 'states'—the nobility, the clergy, the burgesses, and the peasant proprietors. Agricultural laborers, factory workers, and servants had no representatives at all. With the clergy were counted university professors and teachers, and the representatives of the nobility, clergy, and wealthy townspeople and land-owners were a small picked body of men—the most intelligent, cultured, highly educated, and capable men of the country. Certainly the change from a Parliament so composed to one elected by universal manhood suffrage, whether or no it was accompanied by womanhood suffrage, would necessarily be marked by a lowering in the average standard of merit. The fact that when the suffrage is suddenly extended to include a large number of meagerly educated peasants, the average will be lowered, has nothing whatever to do with woman-suffrage, and the question whether the Diet would have attained a higher standard of merit under manhood suffrage than it reaches at present is impossible to answer, seeing that manhood suffrage and woman-suffrage were granted at one and the same time."

We are reminded of the fact that out of the 1,197 bills passed between 1906 and 1911 in the Finnish Diet, 167 were initiated by women and "are technically classed as Women's Bills."

ENOUGH TO STARTLE ANY WELL BROUGHT UP LION.

—*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).

The proof of the pudding, according to a homely proverb, is in the eating, and Baroness Korff gives the following list of laws passed through feminine influence—a list which is likely to interest all who stand for the rights of women:

"(1) A law raising the marriageable age for women from fifteen to seventeen.

"(2) A law granting state aid to societies working for the moral elevation of prostitute women.

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"(3) A law granting women the same rights as men in regard to legal assistance.

"(4) Legislative measures for the legal protection of children in cases of cruelty and neglect, and of their wrongful employment.

"(5) A bill for the appointment of a midwife in each parish.

"(6) A bill for measures in regard to registry offices for workmen and servants.

"(7) A bill regarding a state subvention for the feeding of poor public-school children.

"(8) A bill regarding the infliction of severer punishment for cruelty to animals.

"(9) A state subvention for people's kindergartens.

THE POST-BOX TRAGEDY.

CUPID—"She's utterly hopeless! She burns even the love-letters!" —*Amsterdammer.*

"(10) A state subvention for the antituberculosis campaign.

"(11) A state subvention for local historical research.

"(12) A state subvention for people's libraries."

In addition to these enactments, the Finnish legislature has made many advances in the practical amelioration of peasant life. It was Finnish women who first started throughout the country the schools "where girls can, for a nominal fee, be instructed in housekeeping, hygiene, cooking, book-keeping, chicken-raising, and kitchen-gardening." It was the female members of the Finnish Diet "who obtained state aid for their support."

Finland, we are told, excels even the United States in the way women are recognized as qualified for all sorts of remunerative employment as well as legislative activity. Hence we read:

"What has really happened in Finland since the introduction of woman's suffrage is that a small group of representative women have become active working members of the body politic. As they compare very favorably with the men members of their respective parties, one can say that the state has lost nothing in the way of intelligence by having the women take the place of from fourteen to twenty-six men, as the case may be. What the state has gained is the special knowledge which certain of these women have, and the vital interest in social welfare which they all have, for the very reason that they are women, and one of the things that has imprest nearly every one who has visited Finland is the fact that women take such an active part in all branches of work, and that they work side by side with men harmoniously and amicably, and that there is much more of a spirit of true camaraderie here than one finds in almost any other country. Most of the schools are coeducational, and the university has been so for the last thirty years. Women students are admitted on terms of perfect equality to all branches of the university life; they belong to the various clubs and societies and hold office in them quite as often as the men. Later in life many women students become teachers, others find employment in the banks or as clerks in various branches of the civic administration, and women of the middle and even of the upper classes have more opportunities of engaging in remunerative employment, without losing caste, than they have even in America. In social life, men discuss political questions with women quite as they would with their men friends. Equality of opportunity and identity of interest leave very little room for sex antagonism."

UNION AND ARMS FOR LATIN AMERICA

WHILE MEXICO, with its magnificent resources and vast possibilities, is torn by suicidal conflict, the great Republics to the south are sedately considering the benefits of union among themselves and taking measures to secure peace and power by preparations for war and defense against invasion. They openly aver that they are looking to our Union for a model, and cite the pacifism of Mr. Taft as not inconsistent with the warlike equipment of a nation. They take their stand on arbitration as the best means of adjusting international difficulties. But above all they urge unity as being the sole source of strength to the Republics. Thus we read in the influential *Prensa* (Lima) the following statement of principles as tending to promote "an alliance of the Latin-American nations":

"A continental federation is a mere dream at the present moment, however melancholy it is to think so. Nevertheless, there is nothing to hinder us from multiplying our strength, or, rather, from uniting, in some way or other, all our forces, which are enormous, if only the will is found to consolidate them. If we can not confederate, we can at least agree upon a formal compact providing that the nations which occupy the Latin-American continent form a defensive alliance against the contingency of foreign invasion."

In addition to this compact, a Latin-American Court of Arbitration is proposed by this writer, who concludes by blaming the shortsightedness of those statesmen who think only of the commercial advantages of their people, without any thought of unity and military power in the Republics, such as shall make a reality of the cry, "Latin America for *Latin Americans*."

Other journals dwell particularly on the military side of the question. Chief among them is the *Prensa* (Buenos Aires), which advocates the building of a powerful navy. The United States is cited as an example of a nation that discusses and desires peace, but, like the rest of the world, is filled with the military spirit that prepares for war. To quote from this most important organ:

"One of the characteristics of South America at this present moment, to judge from the utterances of the press, is the prevalence of military enthusiasm. The whole press from Washington to Uruguay speak on this subject. It is noteworthy that the states which speak most warmly of international fraternity and pacificism are most lavish in their expenditure for war-like purposes. . . . Their ideas have had the greatest currency in the United States, where the public mind has always been swayed

THE CHILD IS DAUGHTER OF THE WOMAN.

SUFFRAGETTE (just home after a strenuous day and expecting important correspondence)—"Have any letters come for me?"

DAUGHTER—"Yes, Mother, but I tore them up for a doll's paper-chase."

SUFFRAGETTE—"Tore them up! I never *heard* of such behavior! Haven't I often told you that letters are sacred things?" —*Punch* (London).

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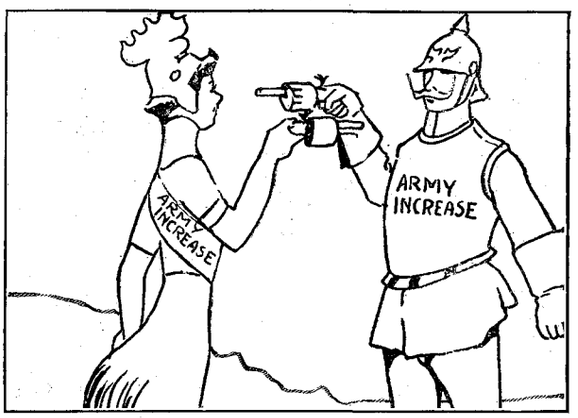
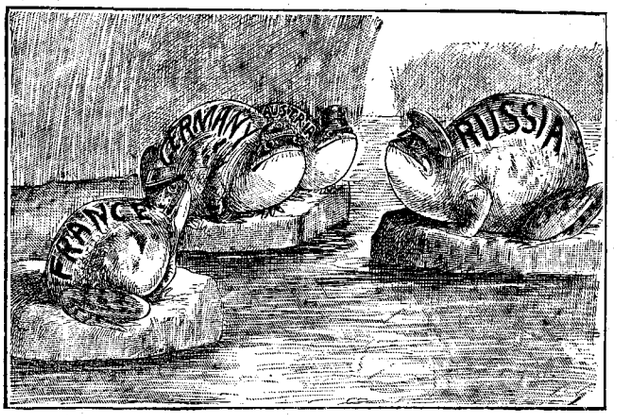


INSURING FRIENDSHIP.

FRANCE AND GERMANY—"Of course, you know, this is strictly in the interest of peace." —*Fischietto* (Turin).



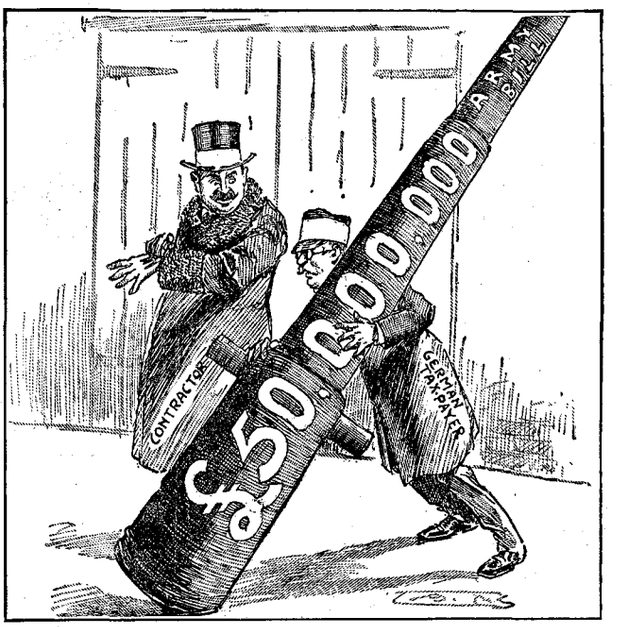
A COMPETITION IN INFLATION.

Which will be the first to burst?
—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

"LES BEAUX ESPRITS ——"

RUSSIAN BEAR—"A very happy thought has just occurred to me. What about keeping the peace?"

AUSTRIAN EAGLE—"My dear fellow, I don't want to deprive you of the credit of this brilliant idea, but the very same notion had also occurred to me only a moment ago." —*Punch* (London).



THE WINNER.

THE CONTRACTOR—"This is the 'year of sacrifice' for everybody—except me." —London *Daily News*.

SATIRES ON EUROPE'S WAR PREPARATIONS.

to an extraordinary degree by the military spirit. The United States is the country where more military schools are found than in any other part of the world. It may be said that this is a national phenomenon unexampled in the universe."

President Taft is cited as preaching peace, but building dreadnoughts galore. Perhaps, declares this writer, he only intended by his pacificism to oppose "the fire-eater Roosevelt." The *Prensa* continues to treat of the militarization of Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, Chile, and Peru. In Brazil, he tells us, there are three foreign military missions—a staff of instructors, "Englishmen for the navy, Germans for the army, and Frenchmen for the provincial army of St. Paul." The *Prensa* does not blame the countries that employ foreign officers, but thinks that Argentina can "paddle her own canoe." As it is only in Argentina that pacifism is discust in a calm and moderate way, so also in that Republic does the Government shun reliance on foreign military help. "Argentina does not require these foreign military missions, altho employing foreign professors in the military schools." To quote further:

"It is, of course, true that distinguished officers from Europe have lent and still lend their services to our military schools. But these academics are quite distinct from those who compose the missions of European military men in Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, or Uruguay. These latter take the command of the several armies, and assume the place of government in the administration and direction of a certain branch of the executive. With us foreign officers give their personal services under the direction of a native superior."

Argentina has within the last few years taken a leading place in the estimation of European capitalists and publicists. The London *Times* and the great Paris dailies pay special attention to her progress, in which the German press is also largely interested. As Argentina outstrips all other Latin-American states in European estimation, so the progress of the army and navy in Argentina outstrips that of all other Latin-American states, and is well able to maintain the rule, "Latin America for Latin Americans." The situation of Argentina makes her the sentinel state of the Continent, and we are told:

"The geographical position of our country and its increasing responsibilities in regard to the civilization of the continent compel Argentina to keep her sword sharp and her powder dry now and for the future."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE NUMBER OF THE STARS

STAR-COUNTING is no easy task. The enumeration of all visible stars, extending the term to cover those invisible suns that may be caught on the photographic plate, has not yet been accomplished. Estimating those still uncounted, up to the fourteenth magnitude, we have between eight and nine millions, with higher magnitudes yet to be heard from. A study of these statistics shows that the proportionate increase of numbers as we go from the nearer to the more distant and feebler stars is not maintained, and this is taken by some astronomers to mean that the stars thin out as we go farther away. In other words, the starry universe that we know may be only one vast but limited cluster in space. Whether there are other clusters, or whether all without is one infinite void, we have no means of knowing, and it is difficult to see how such means could ever be acquired. Says a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris):

"The progress made during these last years in stellar photometry and the recent preparatory work on the photographic map of the heavens enable us to know more exactly than has hitherto been possible the number of the stars.

"For the bright stars, from the first to the fifth magnitude, inclusive, we have the complete and detailed list in the Harvard *Durchmusterung*. From the sixth magnitude up, the star-lists are incomplete, being restricted to a part of the celestial sphere; but we may make an approximate estimate of the total number of stars of each magnitude by assuming provisionally that the stars are uniformly distributed over the whole celestial sphere.

"It must be remembered that any star is 2½ times less bright than one of the next higher magnitude; so, supposing that a photographic device, in determinate conditions, records all the stars up to the ninth magnitude with an exposure of one minute, an exposure of 2½ minutes will record also the stars of the tenth magnitude. We must take account, however, of the difference of sensibility of the photographic plate and the eye to different colors, owing to which the visual and photographic brightnesses of a star may sometimes have different values.

"With these reservations, here is an estimate of the number of stars of each magnitude, made by Gavin J. Burns in December, 1912:

Magnitude	Number of stars	Cumulated number	Ratio
1	38	38	
2	99	137	3.6
3	317	454	3.3
4	1,020	1,474	3.2
5	2,865	4,339	2.9
6	9,082	13,421	3.1
7	31,579	45,000	3.4
8	132,000	177,000	3.9
9	159,000	336,000	1.9
10	303,000	639,000	1.9
11	575,000	1,214,000	1.9
12	1,092,000	2,306,000	1.9
13	2,076,000	4,382,000	1.9
14	3,943,000	8,325,000	1.9

"The numbers in the third column represent the total of the stars up to and including the magnitude indicated. The column headed 'ratio' is obtained by finding the ratio of two consecutive totals; it contains the ratios of the series. From one magnitude to the next the number of stars is about trebled. This is true, however, only up to the eighth magnitude, inclusive; for the stars beyond the ninth, the ratio of progression becomes suddenly smaller and remains less than 2. The value *r*-1.9 is a fairly constant average obtained by longer and longer photographic exposures embracing a sixtieth of the celestial sphere:

"Why do the weaker stars only double instead of treble, from one magnitude to the other? It might be supposed that the cause is the method of determining magnitudes; for bright stars, this is done visually, while for faint ones it is done by photographic exposures.

"Mr. G. J. Burns has shown that this is not the actual cause; visual observation of these feeble stars in the telescope confirms the data of the photographic plate. The fact that the ratio of progression of the number of the stars diminishes for the feeble magnitudes renders probable the hypothesis that the starry universe does not extend indefinitely into space, but that, on the contrary, the stars become more rare as their distance from our solar system increases." — *Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TO PICK WORKERS SCIENTIFICALLY

THE WORLD IS FULL of "square pegs in round holes," and vice versa. If we could steer clear of such misfits we should more nearly realize the maximum of efficiency from the world's working force. There must be some simple principles that will enable us to tell, before a man or a woman enters upon a certain kind of work, whether he is likely to succeed in it. Most employers have never stopt to enquire whether or not this may be done; but it has been attempted, with some success, in more than one instance. At least two methods of hiring employees, based on careful study, have been given recent publicity, one introduced by Harrington Emerson on a large scale in a plant in the Middle West, and the other developed by Dr. Hugo Münsterberg in the psychological laboratory of Harvard University. Both have in view the saving of time and money to employer and applicant by preventing misfits. We quote the following from *The Engineering Record* (New York, February 15):

"The magnitude of the interests involved can readily be seen by reference to one problem studied by Dr. Münsterberg. The Bell telephone companies employ about 16,000 operators. Of the girls taken on, one-third leave during the first six months, during all of which time they have been (at the companies' expense) in training or under close supervision. The financial loss to the companies is serious. The employee's time is wasted and there is left the serious mental effect of having made a failure. By extending the same reasoning, with proper modifications, to all other industries, it will be seen that the aggregate wastes are enormous.

"In the method used by Mr. Emerson, which was developed by Dr. Katherine H. M. Blackford, data as to the applicant are secured on an extended application blank, the questions being of a kind that will reveal the habits of thought, the aspirations, the character, and the tastes of the applicant. This is supplemented by examination by an employment specialist, trained in interpreting the meaning of physiognomic traits. Strong, convex features denote certain mental and physical attributes; weak, concave ones, a different series of traits. Fine texture of features, skin, and hair are associated with natures of one kind, coarse textures with another. Thus the applicant is evaluated, so to speak, and his aptitudes determined. While the method has been in use on a large scale only eight months, the results to date are reported as being successful beyond expectations, which is not surprizing, for the method was preliminarily tried out over a long period and on a small scale.

"In the method of Dr. Münsterberg, described in his book, 'Psychology and Industrial Efficiency,' just published by the Houghton Mifflin Company, the candidate goes through certain very simple tests of the order of those developed in psychological laboratories, and his fitness determined according to a definite numerical grade, depending upon his performance in the tests. The schemes are exceedingly simple, and those designed for the selection of motormen and of officers of vessels were worked out so as to produce in the applicant's mind the same mental state as when at his proposed post of duty, while in the case of telephone operators the factors involved were so complex that it was deemed better to analyze them into the fundamental psychological processes and use a number of different tests. Suffice it to say that the results of Dr. Münsterberg's tests checked up very closely with the service records of the persons examined.

"The possibilities held out by these methods are so great that they deserve the careful consideration of all concerned with the engagement of employees. From the employee's standpoint, there is the hope of tremendous saving of energy now generally misplaced, with consequent greater enjoyment of life from being in work for which one is fitted. Economically there are the large possibilities of preventing waste due to those who

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remain but a short time and from the elimination of misfits who must of necessity be inefficient and lower the general tone of the organization."

THE ANTISEPTIC LADY AGAIN

THE MAGICAL ABILITIES of a Frenchwoman who is reported to preserve animal and vegetable tissues from decay indefinitely by the simple laying-on of hands were described at some length in a recent number of THE LITERARY DIGEST. We now learn from the "Revue des Sciences" contributed to the *Journal des Débats* (Paris, February 13) by Henri de Varigny that the matter has been investigated by an independent observer, Dr. Geley, who has returned a convert—at least so far as the reality of the reported results is concerned. He has no theories, except to suggest with some diffidence the action of radioactivity—a scientific scapegoat, which is at present playing the part generally allotted to electricity a quarter of a century ago. Says Mr. de Varigny in substance:

"The first point is that the facts are exact. 'The mummifications are real; during six years past, Madame X. has succeeded constantly in mummifying a vast quantity of vegetable or animal organisms.'

"This is a good deal. But it is not all. Is the mummification due to effluvia from Madame X. or quite independent of them? Dr. Geley is of opinion that it is really due to effluvia, altho he recognizes clearly that he may be deceived, and that his fifteen days' investigation may have been insufficient. Dr. Geley observed Madame X., but he performed not one experiment. He has recorded; and that is all. But that is not enough.

"One quite elementary experiment has been remarked in a former notice of Madame X.'s case; I asked that the conditions should be varied. That there should be, besides the objects treated by Madame X., others by some one else; others by nobody at all, to compare the results. That the experiments should be made in other places, to see whether location, meteorological conditions, etc., might have any influence.

"Now, nothing of this kind was done. In short, all the experiments with Madame X. should be repeated without her, in the same place, and the same conditions, and in others also.

"Mummified mice are not unheard-of things. Plants that keep as if sterilized are rarer; yet there are a few species. Mutton that dries up without spoiling is well known in South America, without any laying-on of hands.

"Fruits that dry up without decay are common enough: witness the prune; a dry atmosphere is all that is needed to produce this result.

"One has the feeling, in reading Dr. Geley's narrative, that, besides the experiments whose necessity has just been indicated, there should be made, with Madame X. and also without her, a whole series of investigations on other organisms. Those that she uses are generally chosen with skill. And we should operate in variable and selected conditions of temperature, moisture, etc.

"It should be remarked, as Dr. Geley says, that the first tendency of a dead body is to dry up. If the surrounding conditions do not favor the second tendency—to putrefaction—this would be all.

"Dr. Geley concludes then, logically enough, that the influence of Madame X. consists in preventing, by some unknown means, the development of microbes.

"If it should be necessary to specify the mode of action, Geley would suggest some influence favoring the resistance of the tissues, rather than a sterilizing influence on the microbes themselves.

"And if he were pushed to the wall he would say that he believes in no mediumistic influence, but rather in some action of the nature of magnetism—perhaps radioactivity.

"It would be wrong to credit Dr. Geley with absolute faith. He has verified the facts and regards them as established. But, he says, there are still reservations, and he still has necessary and legitimate doubts. 'The experiments,' he says in closing, 'should be repeated, varied, multiplied.' We quite agree. We are not dealing here with phenomena that (so believers say) require darkness, the absence of skeptics, and so many other things. We have here physico-chemical phenomena whose nature and relations are well known. Experimentation is easy and necessary.

"After the curious account of Dr. Geley's about the way in which Madame X. discovered the faculty attributed to her, we may ask whether the environment in which she lives may not be physically fitted, in some special way, for the production of the reputed results. Apropos of the part that species may play in aptitude for putrefaction, Mr. G. Loisel mentions in his excellent 'History of Menageries' the statement of St. Augustine and of Aldrovande, that the cooked flesh of the peacock keeps, dries, mummifies, and does not putrefy during years. It was cooked, of course. And does it always keep thus? There is still much to be learned on the variation of putrefactive processes with species and conditions. The subject is not seductive, but there is here a very instructive proposition to establish."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DOCTORS AND COBBLERS

DOES A PHYSICIAN practise medicine primarily for the good of the public, without regard to money reward, or is he in a business like that of cobbling or salesmanship, anxious to be workmanlike in what he does, but concerned chiefly with the financial return? Codes of medical ethics usually assume the former attitude, but an editorial writer in *American Medicine* (New York, February) thinks that it does more harm than good. The Principles of Medical Ethics, recently adopted by the American Medical Association, say that "when an epidemic prevails, a physician must continue his labors for the alleviation of suffering people, without regard to the risk to his own health or life or to financial reward." This, the writer thinks, is a somewhat unattainable ideal. Suppose, he asks, that the physician dies in the epidemic, leaving a widow and children dependent on charity. Has he done right? The editor replies:

"The defect of all codes of medical ethics is that they overlook that medicine is a calling by which we earn a living. Civilization is based on the fact that every one is doing something to benefit others while he is supporting himself. . . . It is nonsense to claim that any one of the lawful callings is primarily for the good of the public. Like every other bargain, it is beneficial to both sides, and they all survive because of this mutual benefit. Shoemaking would disappear if shoes were no longer beneficial, and the trade arose because of its necessity. All men can not make their own shoes or medicines and must pay some one else to do both for them.

"Our old claim that the profession of healing is the only purely altruistic one, in which the selfish consideration of making a living does not appear except as an incident, is simply untrue. The physician who does not insist on his fees for keeping patients healthy is as foolish as a shoemaker who will give away shoes for the pleasure of keeping people well shod. Our profession is not, then, 'primarily for the good of the public' to any greater extent than any other trade or profession, and it is high time we throw off the smug hypocrisy which only creates ridicule. Medicine is a mutual affair, and cannot exist in a pure, healthy state unless it is beneficial to both doctor and patient—neither good being the primary one.

"Pure altruism is as harmful as pure egoism, and we must not pretend to be what we can not be. There is no question that we have suffered dreadfully by our false position. Millions of people take us at our word and see no wrong in their failure to pay the doctor even if they know his children are suffering for the comforts of life if not its necessities. They really think it his duty to heal them without pay. Our unwise attitude even creates a sort of pauperism, as seen in the abuse of dispensaries by people clothed in expensive furs. In this respect our code is far from ideal. It must be modified so that violation of its provisions is more difficult than observance—that is, it must be a practical guide, not an unattainable ideal. Let us acknowledge that we are trying to support ourselves and families and not primarily the families of other men. Except in emergencies, to which all men respond whether they are doctors or not, let it be distinctly understood that the doctor must be paid for his work—all of it. When the code says this, it will be more respected and less often violated. Let it distinctly state that a man is no more entitled to free medical care than he is to free shoes. If there is any primary purpose of practising medicine it is the purpose of making a living."

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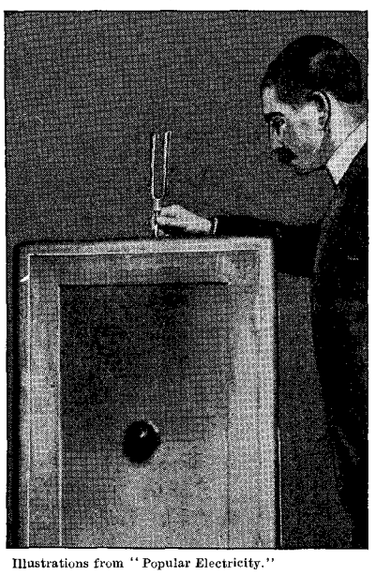
CORRUGATED SHIPS

THE LATEST THING AFLOAT is the "corrugated ship" invented by Arthur N. Haver, a British naval architect. If it is all that is claimed, it is hard to see why all ships are not built on this plan. We are assured that it is stronger, steadier, faster, holds more cargo, handles easier, and costs no more to build than the ship of the present type.



Illustrations from "Popular Electricity."

PLAYING THE OVERTURE.
A safe opened to music.

As described in *The Journal of the Royal United Service Institution* by G. S. MacIlwaine, these ships would seem to be practically vessels having bilge-keels formed by permanent and structural grooves or "corrugations" in the hull. The theory was worked out by Mr. Haver before his first ship was built and indicated that a saving of 14 to 23 per cent. in the power necessary to drive the ship through the water might be effected in this way. The first actual vessel confirmed this expectation, and has now been afloat three years. The seventh of the type is now being built in Norway. Says Mr. MacIlwaine, to quote an abstract of his article made for *The Engineering Magazine* (New York, March):

"The corrugated ship differs from the plain ship in that it has two corrugations, or projections, running in a fore and aft direction below the load line. From the top of the upper corrugation to the bottom of the lower is 13 feet 3 inches. From the inner edges of the frames the corrugations project 22 inches; they taper forward and aft until they merge into the normal form of the ship's ends.

"It is not to be understood that any sort of corrugations will suit any ship, or that no more than two will be carried; experiments are necessary until the most suitable form is discovered.

"The following claims are made for the corrugated ship:

"1. That it is stronger than the plain ship.

"2. That it is steadier at sea, and that its stability is greater.

"3. That vibration is much reduced.

"4. That tho its tonnage remains the same, its capacity for cargo, both bulk and weight, has increased; that its construction facilitates the handling of cargo within its holds; that the cost of construction is no greater, and in time will probably be less than that of the plain ship.

"5. That it is handier, answers its helm more quickly.

"6. That it is faster for the same horse-power, or more economical in fuel for the same speed.

"The first claim, that of increased strength, may be demonstrated by comparing the strength exhibited by a piece of plain tin-plate with the greatly increased strength shown when the same piece is corrugated. It does not follow that the corrugated ship is as strong in proportion, but such an experiment carries a great deal of conviction.

"In the *Hyltonia* every alternate frame has been left out under the highest classification of the British Corporation, a fact which seems to prove that they consider the corrugated ship a strong one. . . . . .

"Increased steadiness at sea must be experienced to be appreciated. The author's personal experiment proved the corrugated ship to be steadier than the plain ship as regards both pitching and rolling and in all weathers. The confidence in the steadiness on board is such that the water-cans in cabins and bathrooms stand unsecured on the deck.

"From a stability point of view the ship inspires confidence at sea. In one of her runs the *Monitoria* carried 1,246 standards of wood, about 90 per cent. of which was mining-timber. The deck cargo was 43 per cent. of the whole, and had an average height of 18 feet. Such things can only be done by ships of abnormal stability. Tho many similar cargoes have been carried, no loss has ever occurred. This appears to throw a different light on the usual calculations for stability.

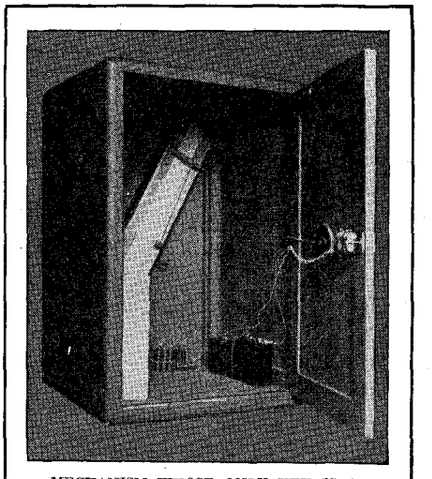
"The absence of stringer plates greatly facilitates the handling of cargo in the holds; it also improves the stowage and increases the capacity. Another and very great advantage is that internal inspection is much easier, corrosion more readily detected, and more easily dealt with when discovered."

A corrugated ship, Mr. MacIlwaine tells us in conclusion, is carried about 20 per cent. further by a ton of coal than a plain one. In a warship this would mean increase in effective range or in armor or armament—advantages scarcely to be ignored. The principle is applicable to anything afloat, from the yacht to the heavily armored battle-ship.

OPENING A SAFE WITH A TUNING-FORK

A SAFE that can be opened by means of a musical tone, and in no other way, has been made by Thorne Baker, electrical expert of *The Daily Mirror* (London). From a description printed in *The Popular Electricity Magazine* (Chicago, March) we learn that the safe is made of chilled steel with the regulation knob on the door, but without combination or time-lock. Attached to it on the inside are electro-magnets connected by wires with a circuit of batteries. These are in turn connected with another set of dry batteries, which are wired to a curious-looking apparatus that looks like a carpenter's miter-box, with a double row of numbers down the inside of the channel. Across this is a gage, attached to which is an ordinary violin bridge. Over this fret is stretched a music wire of metal, drawn taut to a binding-post and passing through this to form a coil below it and outside the tuning-box and thence down into the dry batteries. We read further:

"This miter-box is really a musical scale, set by numbers so that the tone can be gaged up or down by two's as may be desired, to meet the needs of a new combination, or a new tuning-fork, if it is desired to thus change the combination or opening note. The music wire, which may be a guitar, banjo, or violin string, is selected and gaged to synchronize with the tuning-fork used. When the tuning-fork is struck and placed to the top of the safe, the wire inside catches the vibration from the fork and vibrates in sympathy. This vibration passes through the binding-post into the outside coil and thence down into the small circuit of dry batteries, mechanically closing this circuit. An electric current is thus started which passes on and is made to close the larger circuit of dry batteries which starts a stronger current moving. This stronger current acts through wires directly on the electro-magnets that throw the bolts of the concealed lock. Once these are thrown, the door may be pulled open.



MECHANISM WHOSE ONLY KEY IS A MUSICAL ONE.

"After the tuning-fork and wire are set to the same gage, no

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other tuning-fork will have any effect whatever upon the lock. As no two tuning-forks are exactly alike in pitch, it is obvious that only one tuning-fork in the world could open the safe, once it is closed and locked, and only the person possessing the fork could have access to the safe. However, once it is opened, it can be reset to accord with another tuning-fork, whereupon the original one is useless."

HOW A CAT HELPED MAKE PIANOS

THE ENTRY of a large Maltese cat into a piano factory resulted at once in increased production. This was not because the cat itself contributed energy toward the accomplishment of the work, but because it was able to unlock stores of energy in the human workers and to regulate the use of that energy more effectively. In this particular case, the workers were women, which had something to do with the effect of the cat. The story is told in *Factory* (New York, March), in the course of an article by Herman Schneider, Dean of the College of Engineering of the University of Cincinnati, entitled "How I Analyze Factory Work." It is only within a comparatively short period, Dean Schneider says, that men and women have worked in masses. Automatic, high-pressure labor in closely crowded rooms is essentially modern, and it is the most ominous feature of modern industrialism. Work that consists of the regular rhythmic repetition of the same motion or set of motions is deadening to the mind, developing the lower or mechanical centers at the expense of the higher or reasoning centers. The kinds of work that utilize these higher centers are lessening in number. As Dean Schneider writes:

"In spite of the warnings of history, we are rapidly dividing mankind into a staff of mental workers and an army of purely physical workers. The physical workers are becoming more and more automatic with the sure result that their minds are becoming more and more lethargic. The work itself is not character-building; on the contrary, it is repressive, and when self-expression comes, it is hardly energizing mentally. . . . . .

"It should be noted that where the work is done under conditions which permit the operatives to talk, without interfering with their work, the rating is much higher than where such is not the case. When we walk, our habit cells control the action, but we can walk and think at the same time. This holds, of course, in automatic occupations. If the motions are not too rhythmic, both of the hand and the machine, and conversation is permitted and encouraged, the work is not nearly so repressive. In a certain mill, employing girls at strictly automatic work, the employees were placed facing one way, so that one operative looked upon the back of another; between adjacent operatives was a small partition. This mill had to replenish its entire force each year. This was changed to a round-table plan, which encouraged conversation. After this, the losses were normal."

And here is where the cat comes in; for it is with his cat story that Dean Schneider closes his article. It runs:

"In a certain piano factory, a number of girls were employed to assemble the mechanism which transmits action to the strings when the key is struck. Each girl attached a piece and was paid on the piecework plan.

"These employees were the most discontented in the firm, and were constantly shifting to other occupations. Various means—such as rest-rooms and decorated surroundings—were tried without success. As a last resort, the foreman got a fine, big Maltese cat and placed it in the rooms one morning, before the girls arrived. This solved the trouble completely. The cat compelled rest periods, for every now and then it would jump into a girl's lap and take her attention from her work for a few moments, and in this way relieved the tension of the high speed and permitted the elimination of fatigue poisons at irregular but sufficiently frequent intervals. Every girl planned at home to bring something in her lunch-basket for the cat to eat.

"When girls left this firm and went elsewhere, where there was no cat, they quickly returned. Production increased and peace reigned. The commercializing of a woman's home instinct for a cat probably energized the work ten per cent. It was found also that the introduction of the cat began to arouse an interest in the other betterment plans, which had originally failed. This particular case is worthy of a very careful psychological analysis.

"The details just stated are cited not so much to show specific methods of procedure as to emphasize the basic fact that we are, individually and collectively, exactly what our work makes us."

AN INDESTRUCTIBLE TIMBER

IN THESE DAYS, when we are preparing to say good-by to wood altogether, and to welcome Mr. Edison's concrete houses, with their concrete clocks on the concrete mantles, it is refreshing to read about a new kind of timber that is abundant where it grows and leaves nothing to be desired in strength and durability, especially as it adds to these qualities great hardness and elasticity and reasonable cost. Its name is refreshing, too—"greenheart." This title is due to the otherwise practical Briton; what it is called in its native forests of British Guiana we are not told. The botanist speaks of it familiarly as *Nectandra rodiæi*, but this name will hardly be used commercially. We are assured by *The American Architect* (New York, February 26) that if this material were better known, it would enter largely into construction in this country. Exposed to air and weather, soil or sea water, it is not materially affected, remaining sound after years of trial. It is among the strongest timbers in use, having a crushing strength of 12,000 pounds per square inch, or 65 per cent. greater than that of English oak. Greenheart is found principally in the Guianas and Venezuela, and the finest trees grow just back of the deposit of alluvial soil along the coast and rivers. We read on:

"In regions where the timber has not been cut the forests are of considerable extent, full of noble-looking trees, clear of branches of from fifty to sixty feet, straight as a mast, and having a diameter sufficiently large from which logs or timbers from eighteen to twenty inches square can often be obtained. The total height of the tree ranges from eight to one hundred and twenty feet.

"Undoubted authority, to be found in the records of the English wood users, has declared that greenheart timber can not be equaled, and is, under certain conditions, indestructible. The following is an extract from the Forest Service Circular 211 on the subject of greenheart for marine purposes: 'It has been known to stand in wharves for a period of thirty years, and logs of greenheart which have remained under water for one hundred years have kept in perfectly sound condition. All the gates, piers, and jetties of the Liverpool docks, and practically all the lock gates of the Bridgewater Canal (England), are of greenheart. It furnished the material, also, for the fifty pairs of lock-gates in the Manchester (England) Ship Canal. Indeed, the chief engineer of this canal has asserted that apart from its practically unlimited durability, greenheart has many advantages over steel for such purposes. It is, in fact, impossible to fix a limit to the durability of lock-gates built of greenheart, the only element in their construction which might curtail their length of service being the iron bolts and other fastenings. These, however, can usually be renewed without serious difficulty. When the greenheart dock gates in Mersey Harbor were removed, in order that the channel might be deepened and widened, the wood originally used in their construction was again employed in building the enlarged gates. Similarly, the wood in the gates of the Canada Dock, built in 1856, was used again in its construction in 1894. The use of greenheart has been specified in the lock gates of the Panama Canal.'

"Attention is drawn here more particularly to timber intended for heavy works, such as sea facing, dock-lining, foundations, etc. It is, however, equally suitable for all building purposes, framing, planking, flooring, and block beds for machinery; it forms also durable paving-blocks and is used for a great deal of wear and tear. The white ants so destructive to many kinds of timber in the tropics will not touch it, and the alkaloid principle in the heartwood is sufficiently strong to prevent the wood-destroying fungi from rotting it. The wood is not attacked by teredo, and is, therefore, so much sought for jetties and other structures exposed to sea-water. Vessels built with this timber have been enabled to do away with all copper-plating.

"It is strong, of a close grain, hard, heavy, with a specific

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Illustrations by courtesy of "The Acetylene Journal," Chicago.

FIG. 1.—APPARENTLY A HOPELESS WRECK: THE MANGLED MANGLE.

gravity ranging from 1.08 to 1.23, or about 75 pounds per cubic foot. After long exposure to water the wood becomes very dark and as dense as ebony; the wood of old trunks of trees grown in low land is almost black."

REPAIRS EXTRAORDINARY

TO PUT TOGETHER a piece of machinery that has been smashed into 125 pieces may seem to be no easy task, but it has recently been accomplished by welding with the oxyacetylene process. This is the same process that was used to cut up the battleship *Maine*, and the story of its latest achievement, as printed in *The Acetylene Journal* (Chicago, February), shows that it can unite as well as sever. The machine in question was a laundry-mangle in Vancouver, B. C., which was wrecked while being loaded on a steamboat. The accompanying photograph shows how thoroughly it was dismembered. We read:

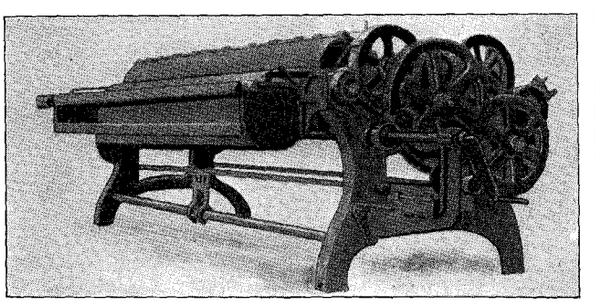

FIG. 2.—THE SAME AFTER REPAIRS BY OXYACETYLENE, Since which, for three years, it has been working perfectly.

"Altho Mr. Allen states that he had operated with oxyacetylene less than two months, and with no guidance beyond sparse printed matter, together with increasing experience, yet the result of his industry brought forth the machine in complete workable form. . . . The picture shows very plainly just what can be done by this marvelous process in capable hands.

"The question naturally arises whether with so many mended wheels and parts as in this mangle, the result would be entirely satisfactory. On this point, our correspondent is explicit to note that the mangle is running to-day and has been for over three years, doing as good work as it ever did.

"Fig. 3 is interesting, as showing more in detail the places where the spokes and rims were joined by welding, the points of union being whiter. On the gear at the left hand side of the engraving, two spokes of a different shape from the others may be discerned. This was because two of the original spokes were not found after the wreck, and the deficiency was made up from the scrap pile. Our correspondent tells us that the gears required no machining after the welding had been done.

"Here, then, is a phase of the oxyacetylene process that can bear much emphasis. In this day of multiplied machines on millions of farms, and within millions of households and shops, there dawns, in the clear light of the annexed engravings, something like a fuller idea of the immense field open to the oxyacetylene process. Every soil-tiller knows only too well when some gearing in his thresher, self-binder, or other farm machinery breaks, how a delay is often caused which may run into days or weeks, and seriously disarrange all his plans with heavy cost. But if an oxyacetylene shop were at hand, the repairs could be done quickly, and, too, involve only a fraction of the outlay incidental to the older order of things. The principle applies in endless directions."

WIND AND PLANT-GROWTH

FEW THINK of wind as a factor of importance in the growth, health, and yield of plants, but extensive experiments recently conducted by Dr. Oscar Bernbeck of the agricultural academy of Bonn-Poppelsdorf, Germany, prove that wind pressure exerts a marked effect. Plants exposed to severe gales tend to take abnormal forms. They not only bend away from the wind, because of the pressure exerted on twigs and roots, but the sprouts on the side toward the wind are frequently broken or injured, and wounds cause a knotty growth. Moreover, the drying of the ground may occasion serious injury to the plant and lasting damage to the soil itself in both its physical and its chemical qualities. Dr. Bernbeck has published a report of his investigations in the *Forstwirtschaftlichen Centralblatt* (Forestry Journal) which is abstracted in *Prometheus* (Berlin, January 18), where we read:

"The water-loss of the ground at a wind velocity of 33 feet per second was shown to be three or four times as great as on protected land. Also, the mechanical effect of the wind on the sprouts was to diminish the energy of growth, by reason of the increase of transpiration, injuries, and alteration of the hydrostatic conditions in those tissues wherein there is a circulation of water."

On some soils, experiments showed that the gain in growth varied in the ratio of three, two, and one, with wind velocities of zero, five, and ten, reckoned in meters per second. The lowering of the temperature of the plant and of the ground also enters into the question, and the degree of dampness of the ground affects the results and must therefore be considered a factor. When the ground was sufficiently damp, and the young sprouts were stiff and firmly bound, the wind was comparatively harmless. To continue:

"The figures quoted show clearly what great injury the national agriculture suffers in localities exposed to wind. A moderate wind velocity of 10 to 25 feet per second, such as is usual in Germany, may diminish the yield of exposed land by more than half.

"Remedies may be found in the use of artificial wind-shields, such as walls, hedges, etc., and especially in the forestation of outlying heights, by means of which the current of wind is directed into higher strata of the air and broken."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

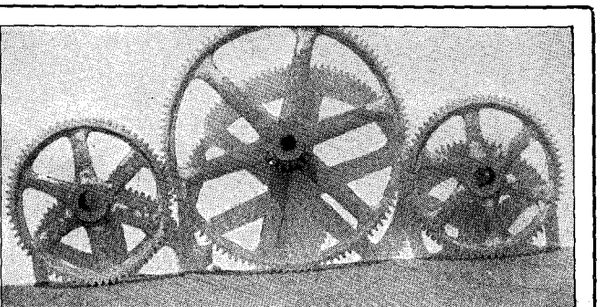

FIG. 3.—THE WHITER AREAS SHOW MORE IN DETAIL WHERE THE SPOKES AND RIMS OF THE GEARING WERE JOINED.

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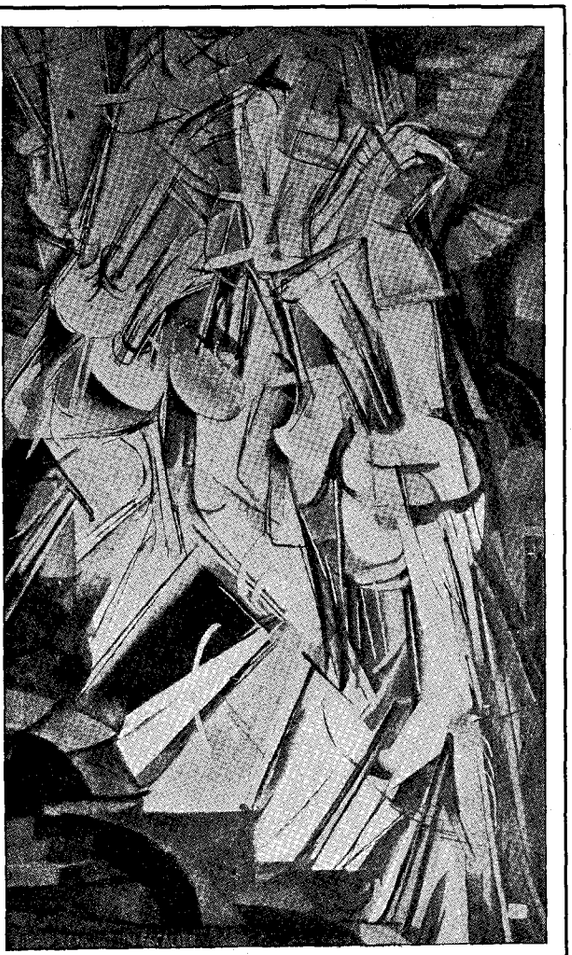
THE MOB AS ART CRITIC

THAT THE COMMON PEOPLE can be stirred by art has been proved by New York twice within half a dozen years. It was less than that time ago that such crowds went to the Hispanic Museum to see the Sorolla pictures that policemen were required to organize them into a marching line outside the building and move them into, around, and out of the Museum again in martial order. On Saturday, March 15, the International Exhibition closed, and during its month of tenure 100,000 people saw the exhibits. Not only this, but 235 of the pictures were sold, the sales being about evenly divided between the foreign and the American artists. Practically all the exhibits of "cubist" art—about thirty—found purchasers. So, on the principle that "money talks," there has been much said in support of the newest phases of artistic expression. Of course it has been averred that purchases have been made with speculative intentions, not through genuine admiration, but that remains to be proved. It is further remarked that the crowd have constituted themselves art critics to an unprecedented extent—the professional critics, outside of one or two outspoken conservatives, having taken a cautious attitude. The newspapers have been bristling with spirited art critics who have felt obliged to relieve their overcharged anger or enthusiasm. A technically-minded one of these writes to the New York *Tribune* to put a quencher upon the scientific pretensions of the new school. At least he points out the unscientific use of language to which the insurgents are prone. What his real feeling is may be found in his use of the old proverb that "it is a waste of lather to shave an ass"; yet he is "tempted to waste a little lather, if only for fun":



THE SENSATION OF THE SHOW.

Crowds daily stood before this picture by Marcel Duchamp called "The Nude Descending a Staircase" trying to make out the figure or the staircase or, by good luck, both.

"These amorphous conceits, we read, aim to 'pictorially represent' the 'cellular and nervous reactions which carry the messages of sense perception to the brain.' Right here let us see whether we are in the realm of sense or nonsense. 'Pictorial' means nothing else than presentation over again—hence representation—of visual experiences. It can mean no other experiences than visual ones, because vision is the only sense by which we can become cognizant of a design on canvas. Non-visual experiences are therefore impossible of representation, so that to talk of reproducing 'shivers,' 'emotions,' and 'thrills' is nonsense, and the same is true of the claim to represent 'the cellular and nervous reactions which carry messages to the brain.' Do not laugh—merely recall that obviously all expression is of some element of consciousness, and that 'cellular reactions carrying messages' are no more elements of consciousness than is the growth of one's toe-nails—nor a bit more important to his neighbors.

"And it is further nonsense to talk of 'carrying messages of sense perception to the brain,' because 'perception' takes place only in the brain itself, and hence there is no such thing as a 'message of sense perception.' This whole farrago of jargon of scientific language empty of scientific knowledge is nonsense. These 'sensations' we hear about 'reproducing' are impossible of reproduction—even in the mind, still more on canvas—for when they are gone they are gone forever. What takes their place is not a sensation at all, but a memory, and a memory is not a sensation. The sensation experienced upon being outside of a good dinner is gone for keeps when the dinner is gone, and it can not be reproduced by remembering it (nor painting its portrait), luckily for cooks. And just as a memory of the sensation—or 'thrill'—of a dinner presents none of the satisfactions of the sensation itself, neither do the memories of any other sort of thrills."

Another writer to the same paper is more tolerant to the would-be scientific painters, only she—with feminine nicety—feels they have missed the right nomenclature. Also she feels these pseudo "pictures" would be "more appropriately placed in the lecture-room of a professor of psychology than in an art-gallery." Instead of dubbing the new movement "post-impressionism" she suggests the descriptive term "sensationalism"—"not in the popular sense, but in the scientific application of the term":

"For these artists are endeavoring to give us a pictorial representation of the physical reaction to sense stimuli, the cellular and nervous reactions which carry the messages of sense perception to the brain. They attempt to diagram the shiver which indicates to you that you are cold; the nerve shock and accelerated heart action which mean fear. Do not mistake: they do not picture cold and fear, but they diagram the physical sensation which accompanies the mental recognition of cold and fear.

"From this point of view, M. Duchamp's painting, 'The Nude Descending the Staircase,' at once becomes significant. It is the diagram of a shudder, and a most clever suggestion of the thing, too. The downward, slightly swerving effect is unmistakable. Moreover, it is safe to assume that the shudder is reproduced in at least 99 per cent. of the persons who have seen the work.

"M. Picabia has a perfect right to depict sensations or anything else in any mode which pleases him. The question is, Can these paintings be properly designated works of art? Does art imply beauty in some manner? Is it not necessary that there be beauty either of form or of thought exprest in masterly fashion? We will grant to the 'sensationalists' the credit for masterly expression. Have we not stated that M. Picabia's diagrams seem to carry over the footlights, so to speak? In his 'Procession,' for instance, one can not evade the bumpy sensa-

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tion of the head-on (we think it is head-on) progress, with the occasional shock of the glare of rose-red fire.

"But is it beautiful? Would a Bonci be able to fool us into thinking that a pantomime suggestion of the physical sensations incidental to his tone production would be a satisfactory substitute for his song? It might be interesting, but would it be worth while?

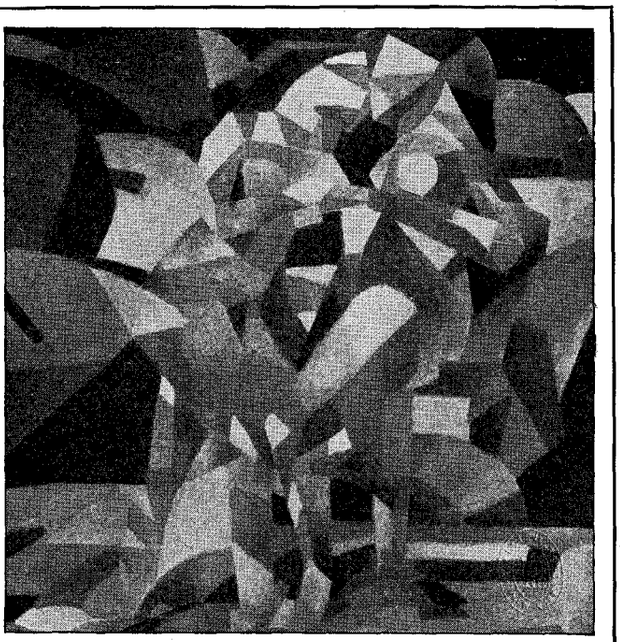
"It is doubtful if the diagram of a sensation could ever be really beautiful, even tho it represented the intimate zigzags of the anatomical reactions of an artist."

A doctor writes to *The Evening Post* with absolute convictions concerning the mental states of the artists. "One could easily recognize the germ of value which had been forced into performing capricious pranks by instigators with ocular aberrations and hallucinatory obsessions." And he goes on:

"The salient color-key was conspicuously at the lassitude end of the spectrum (violet end). Whenever the red end of the spectrum had been employed, a garish effect was the result. The staring presentment of drawing was of the sort done by children and Indians, whose response to impression finds a primitive sort of expression in crude outline drawings. There was none of the simplicity of great art, but rather the simplicity of arrested development, or of the infantile type of consciousness.

"I had always supposed that the poetry of art held mathematics to be a sort of hereditary enemy, yet here, right upon the very escutcheon of the Post-Impressionist, we find emblazoned cubes, higher curves, and comic sections.

"We saw the Futurist sculpture. It left as much to the imagination as would have been left by wooden idols. This idea of suggestion through the influence of symbols has fundamental *raison d'être*, but it leads the sculptor to sell the stock of an unworked mine. It allows him to shift responsibility to the intellectual apprehensions of his public, and thereby avoid the trouble and expense of any long artistic training. I would call it a sort of labor-saving sculpture, representing the simplicity of artistic indolence."



THE DANCE AT THE SPRING.

From the painting by Francis Picabia. An example of the "cubist" art which may be found not so difficult of elucidation as most.

The doctor's most amusing elucidations concern themselves with the few extant specimens of Futurist literature:

"A certain authoress is doing with words what Picasso is doing with paint. She gives us these lines: 'It is a gnarled division, that which is not any obstruction, and the forgotten swelling is certainly attracting. It is attracting the whiter division, it is not sinking to be growing, it is not darkening to be disappearing, it is not aged to be annoying. There can not be sighing. This is this bliss.'

"Now, wait a minute—if you can. Is this new? To me it sounds much like the words of a man who is suddenly called upon to make an after-dinner speech. Such a postprandial speaker will often give a post-impressionist display of things which he has in mind, but leaving the matter of coherence in idea to an audience which is presumably sober, if not serious. What a speaker does hurriedly and with more or less valid excuse, the post-impressionist writer does deliberately with malcoherence aforethought, transcending the conditions of useful activity of the mind."

Again, we quote another non-professional art critic, who, in his personal capacity, found the opening night of the exhibition an "exciting adventure":

"The opening night of the International Exhibition seemed to me one of the most exciting adventures I have experienced, and this sense of excitement was shared by almost every one who was present. It was not merely the stimulus of color, or the rise of sensuous appeal, or the elation that is born of a successful venture, or the feeling that one had shared, however humbly, in an historical occasion. For my own part, and I can only speak for myself, what moved me so strongly was this: I felt for the first time that art was recapturing its own essential madness at last, and that the modern painter and sculptor had won for himself a title of courage that was lacking in all the other fields of art.

"For after all, tho it needs repeating in every civilization, madness and courage are the very life of all art. From the days of Plato and Aristotle, who both shared the Greek conception of genius as a form of madness, to the Elizabethan poet who said of Marlowe:

> For that fine madness still he did retain
> That rightly should possess the poet's brain;

and from the sturdy and robust Dryden, with his

> Great wits are sure to madness near allied,

to the modern poet who writes

> He ate the laurel and is mad,

all who have given any real thought to art or beauty have recognized this essential truth. The virtue of an industrial society is that it is always more or less sane. The virtue of all art is that it is always more or less mad. All the greater is our American need of art's tonic loveliness, and all the more difficult is it for us to recapture the inherent madness without which she can not speak or breathe."

Finally an irate writer to *The Evening Post* reports among other things:

"A hundred onlookers spend the entire period of their visit in fatuous attempts to solve the riddles before them, or in amusing themselves over the 'funny' points of the monstrosities facing them at every turn. . . . One [art student] was seriously perturbed, and apparently took it for granted that it was his pre-professional duty, however much his inclination recoiled from the task, to make a profound study of the squirming abnormalities glaring at him from the canvases. . . . As for the giggling damsels, their intuitions apparently stood them in better stead."

PHRASES WE OWE TO SHAKESPEARE—How much we owe to Shakespeare in the daily small change of our colloquial speech will surprize one who has never thought on the size of the debt. *The Dial* (Chicago) comments on a list of these phrases collected by Mr. Frank J. Wilstach, in the interest of Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe in their Shakespearian repertory:

"His list, which we have not verified, includes the following: Bag and baggage, dead as a door nail, proud of one's humility, hit or miss, love is blind, selling for a song, wide world, cut capers, fast and loose, unconsidered trifles, westward ho, familiarity breeds contempt, patching up excuses, misery makes strange bedfellows, to boot, short and long of it, dancing attendance, getting even (in revenge), birds of a feather, that's flat, rag-tag, Greek to me, send one packing, as the day is long, packing a jury, mother-wit, kill with kindness, mum, ill wind that blows no good, wild-goose chase, scarecrow, luggage, row of pins, give and take, sold, your cake is dough. To almost any reader of this list there will at once occur numerous expressions that claim a place beside those enumerated, as, for instance, 'to the manner born,' 'more honored in the breach than the observance,' 'a sea of troubles,' 'that way madness lies.'"

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THE MENACE OF FICTION

STAGGERED by the overplus of fiction, long and short, that sweeps over us like a flood from books and magazines, Mr. Howells asks, "Who reads them all, and, worse yet, who writes them all?" His sympathies are perhaps unevenly divided, for the writer in him springs to another question—whether the published stories "represent at least twice as many stories rejected?" With this thought he sits uneasily in his "Easy Chair" in the March *Harper's*, confronted with the vision of "a good half of the best periodicals" devoted largely to fiction; and at least half a dozen monthlies and semi-monthlies, by no means the worst, "wholly abandoned to different lengths and breadths of fiction." Then, in addition, "the insidious short story and the ophidian serial subtly insinuate themselves into our most serious reviews." "Every country newspaper has its story, long or short; every evening paper in every city has its novel or novelette; every Sunday issue of every journal includes in its huge mass whole heaps of fiction." Then Mr. Howells tries a little mathematics:

"Think of four thousand short stories written every month, and you have the effect of a conjecture which if it is only in part statistical is prodigious. Say there are only two thousand short stories written in a month, and only a little more than twelve thousand in a year, and you still have a total involving an amount of generous ambition, of trusting toil, of heartbreaking disappointment, which the soul shrinks from appalled. In the horrid prospect, one were willing the whole twelve thousand should be printed and the reader left to take the consequences. After all, it is not a single reader who takes the consequences. Counting only ten readers to each story (there are more, probably fifty or five hundred), there would be enough readers to take the consequences, if they were equally apportioned, without serious structural damage."

With all this quantity Mr. Howells generously accords considerable praise to the quality. He ventures to say that the "average is much higher than that of short stories in the further, if not in the nearer past." He finds, however, that "the minor morals of their technique leave much to be desired and reformed." The writers put their puppets through a course of public conduct that Mr. Howells thinks would shame the ancient Greek:

"The Greeks, who knew pretty well everything, knew that a death scene was most effective when unseen; their dramatists had the victim slain behind whatever corresponded to our curtain in their theater; and we can not believe that any ancient Greek writing a modern short story would suffer the displays of impassioned affection which put the reader to the blush in our actual fiction. Instead of letting the heroine fling herself into Jack's arms, as she is now always doing, the temperate Greek would achieve a far finer effect by having her breathe an all but inaudible yes, and then closing the scene upon the merely physical consequence. Anything more, in his ideal, would be as unconvincing as a homicide on the stage, or one of those repasts where the more obviously the actors gorge themselves with meat and drink the more the spectator doubts their hunger.

"We are aware that few of our modern short-story-tellers could be ancient Greeks if they would, and we do not exact the classic decencies from them. All that we can hopefully do is to remind them that such reticences were the means of the supreme triumphs of art when art was at its best, and to suggest some endeavor of the sort."

Such objections the writer gracefully refuses to press in the face of "the authors, the artists, the editors, and the publishers, who may say that they are only giving the public what the public wants," and who "point in proof to the boundless popularity of their periodicals." Here again are involved the questions of quantity, and Mr. Howells fears that the growing excellence of the fiction has increased the demand for it so that "it is a serious question how far its production can go before exhausting the veins of imagination now so unsparingly worked." His resource would be to make "direct history of life" supplant fiction, and "do the office of that secondary effect of reality which now delights and edifies the reader." True,

"As yet, we should be obliged to confess that daily history has practically no animating esthetic, and is quite without that perspective which fiction finds its main justification in supplying. But somehow daily history can be taught to supply this. Perhaps the schools of journalism now established in several of our universities will make the matter part of their inquiry. Let them begin with the foundation-stone of all journalism, all daily history, the assignment-man, the lowliest of the reporting kind, and hew him and shape him and polish him and breathe into him the breath of esthetic life, of art. In the meantime we can only demand for him a clear space in which he shall be incommoded by no rivalry. For one month ensuing upon the publication of this suggestion, let him do his best in a field where he is now hampered and abashed to his worst. For the days and the weeks of one month let there be no make or manner of fiction printed, and far less pictured, in our dailies, weeklies, or monthlies. We can well believe that this proposition will astound the reader, but if it could be acted upon, we think the experiment might be of such interesting and far-reaching consequence in the evolution of the human mind that it would not be regretted."

A DUEL OF LITERARY REPUTATIONS

HAWTHORNE AND POE are about all contemporary foreign criticism is willing to grant America as first-rate literary quality, but an American critic is bold enough to claim that between English and American writers honors are about even. Such an estimate, of course, limits itself to the time of the middle half of the nineteenth century, with the power of England's great literary past put out of the competition; and even this claim will doubtless be received with skepticism, perhaps by ourselves. However, the Eagle is losing none of his self-assertive power, as we saw last week in Mr. Pennell's article on American art. Mr. Charles Leonard Moore, who speaks up—in *The Dial* (Chicago)—for literature, thinks that the reason we haven't hitherto seen our own case to better advantage is that "we open our ears to foreign voices and shut them to domestic accents." Added to this is the other fact that "the echo of American reputations . . . has always had a difficulty in making way against the density of English fog and insular self-assertion." Tho it has been hard to compete with England on her own ground, "on the Continent, however, at least three of our men—Poe, Emerson, and Cooper—are more widely read and appreciated than any of their English rivals." Mr. Moore asserts that "it is certainly our business in America to stand up for our own if we can do this without gross folly and favoritism."

Mr. Moore's method of procedure in proving his case is the novel one of viewing literature as "a game of skill," and deciding the case by "the process of opposed champions." The ring is first cleared for the prophets, Carlyle and Emerson:

"I suppose the final estimate of the value of these two writers must be subjective. It must depend on whether the reader is attuned to pessimism or optimism—whether he prefers humanity bodied forth in the awful struggle of life or the dim-haunting presences and thin oracular voices of the gods. Carlyle always knew what he meant and wanted. His energy concentrated in the intense, jagged lightning flash, which eats up the impurities of the air, but perhaps prostrates some giant tree or kills some master of the herd. Emerson is so eclectic in his likings that when you balance all his contradictions there is left a *tabula rasa*. He is like the summer lightning, which flares and fades and does no harm. Emerson, however, has that perfection of phrase which carries so far. If his philosophy is uncertain, his expression is clear. Nietzsche, for example, may possibly have taken his idea of the Superman from Carlyle's hero-worship and adoration of brute force, but he gives no sign of the indebtedness; whereas it is recorded that he usually had a volume of Emerson at hand. On the whole, I think that this first contest for place between England and America must be accounted a draw.

"Not so the struggle between the two foremost disciples of

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these men—between Ruskin and Thoreau. Both of these last were apostles of nature rather than of humanity. They perhaps knew nature equally well. But Thoreau knew her as an Indian does, intimately and of necessity; Ruskin, like a college professor with encyclopedias and sciences and arts at the back of his head. Both were ascetics, men of the hermit type; but Thoreau yielded to the cenobitic discipline, while Ruskin fought against it and tried to make himself useful to his fellows. Their basic philosophy, contempt for the things of this world, was the same. But the wild tang and original flavor of Thoreau are nothing compared with the richness, the variety, the ever-changing wealth of earthly wine and viands and heavenly nectar which are in Ruskin. England scores heavily in this comparison."

His next competitors were men who perhaps were equals first of all in the power of puzzling their audience—Browning and Whitman:

"Of Browning's intellectual force there can be no question. He had enough wit, wisdom, subtlety, resources of knowledge to have made him a leader in almost any field of active life. And Whitman's emotional gift, his oratorical exuberance, above all his profound belief in himself, might have made him a great religious power, the founder of a faith. But both elected to write poetry, and, tried by the canons of that art, it seems to me that they only slenderly succeeded. However, they have the right of sanctuary in the hearts of their admirers, who account them the greatest poets of their age, and I leave to such admirers the decision as to which is the best.

"From that Perkin Warbeck and this Jack Cade of literature I turn to the true Princes of the Purple Line. First on the roll come Tennyson and Poe. They rose together; in poetry at least they wrought on similar lines; they admired each other's art. Poe said that Tennyson was the most perfect poet who had ever lived; and Tennyson called Poe the prince of American poets.

"In mere verse, indeed, Poe would be overwhelmed by the immense mass of his rival's work, even tho his own slender product may have a more rare and original strain. But Poe's prose is equivalent to poetry, and it is by his prose that he has conquered the world; whereas Tennyson's verse seems to be utterly ineffective outside the limits of the English-speaking race. He has had no apparent influence on the Continent, has bred no imitators there. He is so entirely English, so peculiarly the product of his Victorian environment, that he carries no appeal to the revolutionary-minded European. Perhaps he may have his revenge some day when his sweetness and charm, his ideals of decency and law, his Vergilian reverence for the deities of the hearth and field, may again attract the world. At present, however, Poe seems the greater man."

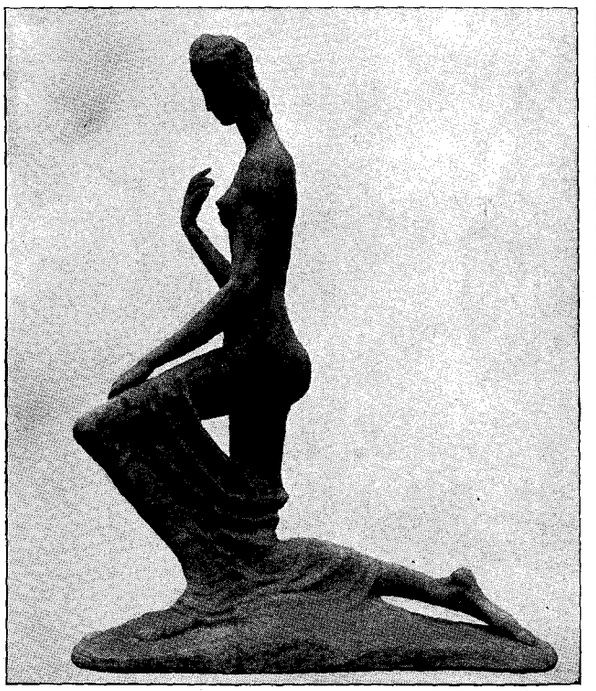
In the field of criticism the balance between "Arnold, the law-giver, and Lowell, the appreciator," "inclines toward Arnold's side." "Lowell is the richer and more radiant, Arnold the deeper and more poignant." Between Mrs. Browning and Longfellow as "popular poets" the "popular" vote undoubtedly goes to Longfellow. By forcing somewhat a parallel between Rossetti and Bryant, the American poet seems to Mr. Moore "the more permanent power of the two." Christina Rossetti and Aldrich he calls "rivals and fair equals in the short lyric"; but "Swinburne must range unchecked across the field. Our technicians, Bayard Taylor and Stedman and Lanier, would be no match for him were they multiplied a dozenfold." Turning to the novel:

"Dickens lifts himself so above the age in mass and power that it is impossible to find any American to oppose him. Perhaps with Irving and Bret Harte together an attempt might be made to do so. Irving is anterior, and Bret Harte is in some respects a pupil of Dickens. The former can not compete in variety or creative force, but a few of his masterpieces have a classic perfection which Dickens hardly reached. And Dickens learned a great many of his secrets from the older man. Irving revealed England to Dickens before the latter revealed it to us. As for Bret Harte, Carlyle thought him superior to Dickens in their kind of work. This is hardly so; but if the American gained much from his master, he repaid the debt by creating a school to which a good many of the best recent English writers of fiction belong.

"If we assort Hawthorne with Thackeray we shall have a pair of opposites. On one side there is the tragedian, Puritan, man of solitude; on the other, the comedian, churchman, and man of the clubs. The only thing in which they are alike is a pure and easy style, in each case impregnated with personality. To say which is the greater might be vain, but few will dispute that they are equal.

"The Brontë sisters rule a realm apart in romance. The light in their books seems to come up from the ground, as tho the hills of the fairies had opened and those uncanny creatures had come forth to make their luminous rings on the grass. They have no real analogs in America, where passion has been so severely let alone. Perhaps the world of Herman Melville is as remote and uncharted in its own way. His credit is but slight compared with their fame, but 'Typee' and 'Moby Dick' will endure.

"Cooper is the largest, the most wide-ranging American novelist. I have reserved him to oppose to Trollope, because of a certain practical and prosaic turn of mind in each. They both produce strong effects with apparently little artistic instinct or inclination. The American is, however, immeasurably the greater, both as a creator of character and as the painter of scenic wonders."



THE NEW SCULPTURE.

This figure by the German Lembruch is one of the notable specimens of the carver's art shown at the International Exhibition.

One fact, Mr. Moore thinks, makes American literary success stand out fiery bright—"and that is the scant measure of material reward it has achieved," especially when compared with what England has paid her greatest writers.

"In all the higher sort of abilities, whether in war, statesmanship, or letters, we in America have always been bargain-hunters—we have got our great men as cheap as possible. The reverse has been the case in England. Exact figures are, of course, lacking, but it is probable that Dickens, Bulwer Lytton, Macaulay, and Tennyson each received close on to a million dollars for his work in life. With the single exception of Mark Twain, it is doubtful if any American author of high rank ever made a tithe of this amount. Even the less popular English authors have been exceedingly well paid. Thackeray accumulated a comfortable fortune. Ruskin could have got and probably did get large sums for his writings. Trollope and George Eliot received immense material rewards. In this view, and considering also the incredible and preposterous rewards of business men and inventors flaunted in their faces, American writers have done extremely well and have exhibited a self-devotion and self-sacrifice almost unparalleled in literature."

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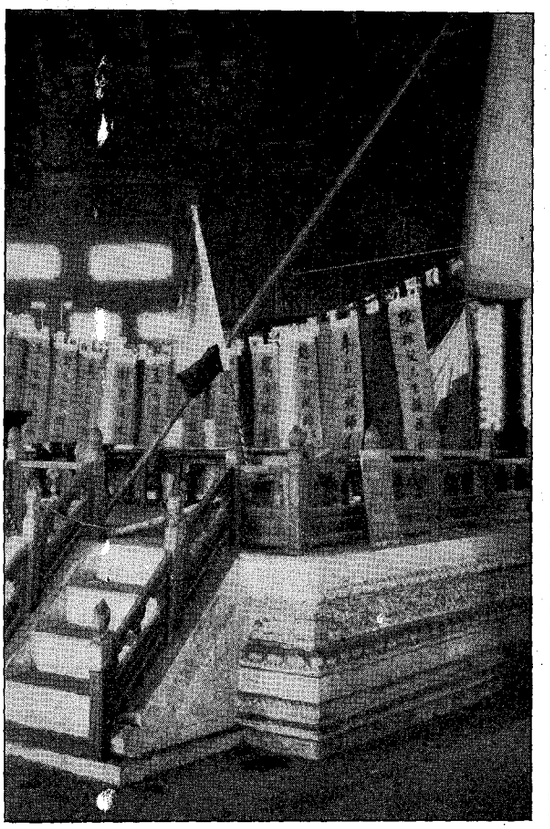
RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

THE JEWISHNESS OF BERGSON

PROFESSOR BERGSON, who has been called "the greatest Jewish philosopher since Spinoza," leaves an uneasy feeling in the minds of his coreligionists after his American visit. It is charged that he "kept away from Jews and Jewish institutions during his sojourn here, and was not even tempted as much as any ordinary tourist by the curious aspects of the largest Jewish agglomeration in any city in the world." The offender himself, "on being accused of treason to his race," says a writer in *The American Hebrew* (New York), explained that every minute of his time was disposed of by the gentlemen who had arranged for his coming here. But he took occasion to express his personal attitude toward the general Semitic question in a way to bring down the criticism of the conservative members of his race. *The American Hebrew* reports him as saying:

"While we are on that subject, I wish to state emphatically, and you may repeat it as my sincerest belief, that our salvation is in complete assimilation. We always complain of being snubbed in the countries we live in, and yet we do not show any willingness to melt entirely while we are in the pot. To show you how strong my feelings are on that subject, I assure you that had I been invited by American Jews to visit any Jewish institution as a Jew, I would have declined the invitation. And yet I consider myself as good a Jew as anybody else, and feel as keenly as any other Jew when some injustice is done to us. Tho I look at it as only a huge and undeserved compliment, nothing flatters me more than when my name is mentioned after that of Spinoza. There is nothing I am more proud of than to belong to the same trade as Maimonides, and the philosopher of Amsterdam.

"Still, I consider myself in every way a true Frenchman, and I was delighted to see French culture and French art highly appreciated in this country. I can not have too much praise for Dr. Butler for his very friendly feelings toward the French, my people, and France, my country."



NOT A JOSS-HOUSE.
But the Chinese temple prepared for Christian services.

The writer, S. Lubarsky-Debalta, goes on to explain the probable cause of Professor Bergson's attitude:

"Tho I have the impertinence not to agree with the great Jewish thinker on the matter of total assimilation, I perfectly understand the processes by which Professor Bergson came to think that way. The main argument of French anti-Semites is that most of the Jews do not desire to assimilate themselves with the French, tho ample opportunity is afforded them. There is no social or governmental discrimination against Jews, as in other countries. The Reinachs, who are always reproached with their German-Jewish origin, do their best to be forgiven, and are the foremost advocates of complete assimilation. Professor Bergson seems to think like the Reinachs. My modest experience during the Dreyfus affair, when first a student at the University of Montpellier, and afterward as a writer for the Parisian papers, taught me that the course advocated by the Reinachs, and praised now by Professor Bergson, is not only humiliating, but useless. Drumont, the leader of French anti-Semitism, has always found that there were too few Jews in France to be slandered; and he converted to Judaism all the prominent Frenchmen who declared themselves defenders of justice; he made of Gambetta a Jew, of Zola, of Picquart, of Clemenceau. What chance has, then, a real Jew to be treated with fairness, even when he is completely assimilated, by those who consider it as a crime to think differently from what they do?"

The editor of *The American Hebrew* also differs with the eminent French philosopher and expresses himself in this wise:

"His solution is a somewhat bizarre one for a philosopher who has so high and deserved a reputation for subtlety and profundity of observation. Complete assimilation is Bergson's simple solution for the troubles that have disturbed the Jews in modern times. In other words, let there be no more Jews and there cannot be a Jewish question. It is strange that a psychologist of the rank of Professor Bergson should consider it possible for Jews to sink all their Jewish feelings and become spiritually indistinguishable from their neighbors. Even if it were desirable, it would not be possible. The philosopher of change ought to know that there must be identity of substance between the successive moments of change, yet in the case of Jews he would destroy this identity. It is to be feared that Professor Bergson is not speaking as a philosopher, but merely as a French Jew, who has been obsessed by the arguments of Durmont."

CHRISTIAN PREACHING IN THE TEMPLE OF HEAVEN—Not the least astonishing feature of the change which has come over the once stagnant Chinese nation, notes *The Congregationalist* (Boston), is the remarkable "transformation which has taken place in the attitude of the authorities in Peking as to the use of temples and temple grounds, and particularly with reference to the Temple of Heaven." The editor's authority for this statement is a private letter from A. E. Sterns, principal of Phillips Andover Academy, now traveling in China. He quotes from the letter this brief passage telling of the holding of Christian services in the famous Temple of Heaven:

"To this temple the Emperor came thrice yearly to pray for the people, for rain, for good harvests, etc. Recently the Government has allowed the people to use the temple grounds for a series of fairs. Permission was also given the missionary societies to hold Christian services here in connection with the fairs, preaching being done from a platform erected within the inner shrine. Streamers hang at the back, giving in Chinese characters the names of the various speakers and the days on which they are to speak. One banner gives the words of familiar hymns. The exercises are conducted under the direction of the five missionary societies at work in the city—four American and the London Missionary Society—but the speakers are all Chinese."

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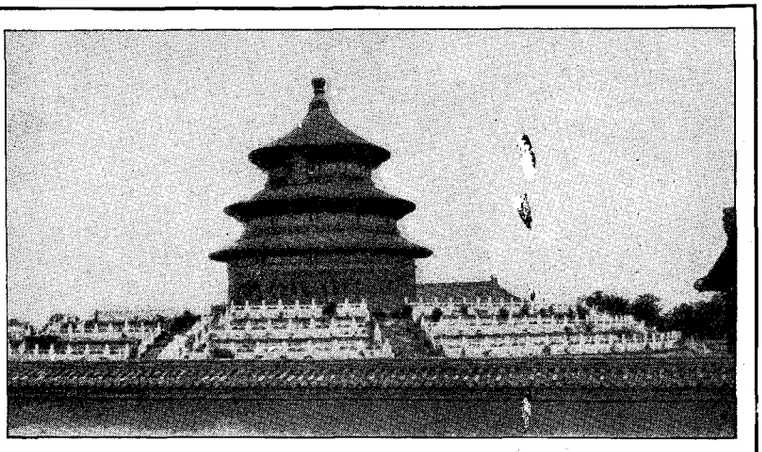
METHODISM AND CHURCH UNION

WHEN A REPRESENTATIVE of the Methodist Church, Rev. William E. Huntington, D.D., recently spoke for his denomination in the Boston series on Church Union he had to deal with a complicated ecclesiastical system as well as a body of doctrine. As reported in the Boston *Congregationalist* he called attention to the fact that there are not only seven million Methodists, but seventeen varieties, between whom, "essentially, in fundamental beliefs, there is no reason for separation." Before there could be a merging of this force with other denominations the Methodists obviously, as he hints, have a home job to undertake. The structure of this church is "Episcopal," because its chief officers are called bishops. "There is no claim that they are a 'succession' called 'apostolic,' but they have received consecration at the hands of appointed brethren for this distinctive office." The ministry of the church is entered through two distinct ordinations of candidates — deacons and elders; and the body of the church is governed by legislative conferences — general and annual. "It may be that the elaborate machinery of this big denomination can be reduced," says Dr. Huntington, "but it is to be remembered that it is a great host to be served, and a complexity of interests to be fostered and directed." Moreover:



THE TEMPLE OF HEAVEN, PEKING.

Formerly devoted to the uses of the national religion, but now, somewhat like the Paris Pantheon, used for secular purposes and even Christian preaching.

"For nearly one hundred and thirty years this organic power has worked well, not only in these United States but beyond seas, in all continents. If this Methodist order of church administration is found to be too cumbersome, if some other mechanism for religious work on a large scale is, by experience, discovered to be a better means of promoting the Kingdom of Christ in the world, it will then be a good time to reconstruct, to take to pieces the machinery, and let a new era adopt new instrumentalities. It would be only a small sacrifice and yet a profitable one if the General Conference should be reduced to half its number of delegates, for a body of four hundred would be far more effective for legislative functions than a body of eight hundred. We could also spare such legislation by this law-making power as intrudes itself into matters of personal conduct in church members in which the elements of right and wrong are not clearly apparent, as is the case in some recreative practises and amusements. In these matters the individual conscience may safely be left to do the legislating; every other kind is ineffective and 'a vain thing.'"

When it comes to considering the modification of creed, the problem assumes the aspect of a "disarmament." As we read:

"The fundamental doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church are set forth in twenty-five Articles of Religion, taken for the most part almost without change from the Thirty-nine Articles of the Established Church of England. One can not read through these Articles without feeling that he is immediately transported to the hot and murky atmosphere of the sixteenth century in England, when the two ranks—Protestants on one side and Roman Catholics on the other side—stood with the drawn swords of fierce debate over questions of religious dogma. These Articles, some of them, are like cannon trained upon an enemy's bulwarks. They were aimed and shotted for the very citadel of the Catholic positions. The language is heavy with denunciation—almost damnatory. The Articles are polemic, not pacific. They meant war, not peace, separation, not reunion, for that century and the succeeding centuries. When Roman Catholics shall meet with representatives of the Church of England, the Protestant Episcopal and the Methodist Episcopal bodies in that coming conference, *who shall lead in the disarmament of Christianity?* Who will send their dogmatic guns to the rear and have them melted and molded into plowshares and pruning-hooks for the Lord's vineyard? When the time shall come that, from all sides, leaders of Christian churches are gathered to study the agreements and not the disagreements, between them in the substantive elements of the common faith once delivered, representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church will not hesitate to yield in some dogmatic statements points that do not make for unity and peace, and which belonged to a bygone age."

The speaker rehearses those "fundamental elements of our Christian faith upon which Christian men have convictions in which no council or conference can expect sacrifice to be made," and goes on to "make these observations, as we consider the attitude of the Methodist Episcopal Church toward the ideal reunion of Christendom":

"1. Its doctrine of God is taken from the Word of Revelation, which presents the divine being to human thought as Father, Son, and Holy Spirit—one God, existing in a transcendent unity.

"2. The Bible is the record of God's gracious purpose for mankind, wrought out through the human agents of a chosen race, the culmination of that purpose coming with the advent, the life, death and resurrection of Jesus Christ. The unmistakable results of devout scholarship as applied to the study of the Scriptures are to be accepted as helps to the interpretation of Biblical truth.

"3. 'The visible Church of Christ is a congregation of faithful men in which the pure Word of God is preached and the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's Supper are duly administered according to Christ's ordinance.' In the case of baptism, no one method is exclusively required.

"4. The new birth, or regeneration, is the experience of the soul that by divine grace repents of its sin, surrenders itself to the divine will, and enters upon a life of consecration such as becomes a follower of Jesus Christ.

"5. Children are looked upon as fitted by the natural susceptibilities of childhood itself for the gracious ministries of religion. Hence the church may profitably put her hands of benediction upon them, baptize them, and see that they have the 'nurture and admonition' which will bring them up within the 'household of faith.'

"All these elemental principles in our religious thought and practise seem Scriptural, necessary, rational, and acceptable for great numbers of people of many different folds."

Dr. Huntington suggests that "the way to accomplish the vast work proposed, involving the whole of Christendom, is to begin with the less difficult problems and solve them." He takes up one question within the Methodist fold:

"Is there anything really valuable to be sacrificed on either side for the sake of a reunion of Methodists North and Methodists South? Nothing, except the outworn debate over the negro, and there are now ten millions of him! He is forever freed from the disabilities of slavery. He is recognized as human, having the outfit of all human faculties. He has singular aptitudes for religious emotions and religious exercises. He needs guidance in the plain moralities which slavery trampled in the dust. He needs the benign, regulative, inspiring help that the great heart of Christianity ought to be able to give. If there have been barriers erected between these Christian bodies on distinctions of race, such barriers are not irreducible; they can be removed."

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CHICAGO'S UNION CHINESE CHURCH

THE FIRST CHINESE Evangelical Church of Chicago "has the distinction of having had a new creed written for it alone," remarks *The Continent* of that city. This creed is contained in the constitution of the church, and ought to interest those working for denominational cooperation, for "it has been subscribed to by representatives of the Presbyterian, Methodist, Disciple, Baptist, and Congregational bodies, each representative yielding some point of doctrine or government to form this new organization." Into this church, now in process of formation, says *The Continent*, "it is expected that there will be merged ten or a dozen Chinese missions and Sunday-schools." Then follows a brief account of the new enterprise:

"Chinatown in Chicago, on account of the spread of business, has been forced to find a new location, and the Chinese residents have moved to the vicinity of Twenty-second Street and Archer Avenue, on the south side of the city. In this new location it was felt desirable that a church be erected, and the Co-operative Council of City Missions, under whose direction all new religious enterprises of the city are handled, thought it unwise to confuse the Oriental mind with denominational distinctions. It is the usual policy of this advisory body to permit certain denominations to work in specified territories rather than to establish union churches of no denomination. In the case of the Chinese, among whom four denominations have been at work, it was thought best to alter this plan of religious strategy and establish a new church. A committee of five was appointed to draft a constitution and creed: Dr. O. F. Jordan, Disciples of Christ; Dr. F. L. Anderson, Baptist; Dr. G. B. Safford, Presbyterian; William Spooner, Congregationalist, and Rev. John Thompson, Methodist. This committee worked for parts of six months and has agreed on a statement of belief necessary for members of the Chinese Church in which all denominations will assist."

The constitution of the church declares that it "is founded on the fundamental truths of the gospel" and continues:

"This church shall instruct its members from the Scriptures with regard to the fatherhood of God, the divinity and saving grace of Jesus Christ, the work of the Holy Spirit, the inspiration and authority of the Holy Scriptures, the sanctity of the Lord's day, baptism, and the Lord's Supper, and the fundamental necessity of living daily with God's help, in harmony with the teachings of Jesus Christ."

Members are received into the church upon making the following confession of faith:

"I believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God, and accept him as my Savior and guide."

Further details are given in the *Continent* article:

"The affairs of the church will be directly under the control of a board of management appointed by the cooperative council. The trustees of the church will have charge of the finances of the institution under the board of management.

"This new Chinese church will be unique not only in that it has a new creed. If present plans do not miscarry, a building will be erected around which religious and physical activities of the Chinese will center. The Y. M. C. A. will have charge of the physical and social part of the work and the newly formed church, with pastor, will supervise the spiritual side of the colony. This will make one of the strongest works for Chinese in any American city.

"The Cooperative Council of City Missions under which this church is being formed is a loose organization of the mission agencies of five denominations which have mutually agreed to pass upon all changes in location or extensions of church activity. Questions relating to the activity of two denominations in any territory are determined by the secretary of a third board after investigation. The council represents 122,000 church members, and is working zealously to equalize the church representation in Chicago and suburbs. Where harmful competition is engendered through present location of missions among foreigners the council seeks to consolidate the work of two denominations, or otherwise remove the obstacle to the largest accomplishments."

THE MINISTER AND "THE SYSTEM"

WE ARE FAMILIAR with the tragic fall of policemen who urge in extenuation that they are not strong enough to withstand "the system." It appears that this menace to freedom is also felt elsewhere in other guises. A Congregational minister writes to his parishioners an account of his reasons for quitting the ministry for the profession of law, which *The Christian Work* (New York) publishes. His father and grandfather, he tells us, were Methodist preachers, and his natural bent would have been toward that fold, but he found, during his seminary days, that the Methodist "organization" hampered the freedom which he sought and seemed to find in the denomination he later joined. But here also the "system" intervened. We read:

"Some of the pastoral tasks came natural to me. I was at my best in them. Others were anything but natural, and I made it my task to exercise these that I might be an all-around, good minister. Being unmarried, I could live with my work, and that I truly did, and no one ever guessed that many times I smiled with a false enjoyment. But I was learning slowly that there is a traditional system, as strong as a stone wall, and far more formidable than the Methodist organism, which gradually forces a minister into a certain rut. Unconsciously it walls him in; his vision, which was large, is stifled, and he will fight in vain, if he fights at all, for freedom. And the very people who condemn the minister for his narrow life are the ones who perpetuate the system.

"I am not complaining about the remuneration of my profession. I will leave that for others who have felt the pinch of poverty more than I have. You have done nobly in financing our church, and have paid me liberally. My complaint is against the system which makes the minister, when publicly spoken of, a superman; when privately spoken of, a weakling. I have tried to believe that this isn't so, but it is, and even in this village and in this church people by their conception of the ministry have made the minister a small man. He has been banqueted and feasted, and people have prayed that he might be guided aright, but seldom has he been considered as the first creation of God, a man.

"I didn't think of these things at first. I thought that the trouble was in the ministers themselves, and that the comments which came to my boyish ears were justified. But I have come to see that many big ministers have unconsciously fallen victims to the system. A minister owes his position to popularity, and popularity with the average congregation can be bought only at the price of conscience. We compromise our big tasks with popularity and we prostitute our manhood upon its altar. These thoughts came to me the more forcibly when I contemplated matrimony. A minister's wife is usually of interest to the whole church. A merchant has not got to choose a mate who knows his business; neither does a doctor have to choose a wife who is interested in the practise of medicine. But a minister must choose as a wife one who is not only interested in the work of the church, but one who is willing to make the sacrifice of a home that the church may have first place. Perhaps this isn't unjust. There may be women who are equipped for such work and who would willingly take it up, but the sacrifice of personality demanded by the system of the minister's wife is so great that I could not ask any woman, particularly the one I have in mind, to make it. All I have a right to ask of any woman is to help me to make a home.

"The last reason I suggest to you for leaving your church is a spiritual one. The thought of these other things mentioned have strangled the spiritual freeness which I used to enjoy. To myself my sermons no longer sound as sermons having authority. They are crowded and pinched to please, and compromise rather than condemn and inspire. I have compromised with my conscience and I have compromised with my intellect. There is always a wide chasm between my genuine thoughts and my words. The virtue of an elocutionist may deceive the congregation, but it cannot deceive oneself.

"I believed that I was called to preach. Perhaps God called me to preach for a few years and then to go elsewhere. Anyway, I am going. I want a freer conscience and a freer life. I honestly believe that my life will be more efficient. . . . . ."

"I am writing at length that you may see my attitude and that it may be, as have all my acts in your community been, open and frank."

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MOTOR - TRUCKS

SHALL TRUCK SHOWS BE CONTINUED?

AT a meeting of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers early in March, the question of continuing commercial-vehicle shows in New York and Chicago was taken up for consideration with the result that a recommendation was unanimously passed favoring their discontinuance as at present given. Among the reasons given were the expense in conducting them, failure to make at the shows the expected sales, and poor attendance. *The Automobile*, in commenting on this decision, remarks:

"The commercial vehicle shows up to the present have been carried on in the dress and setting of the passenger-car shows. The walls of glass and mirrors to add attractiveness to the polished lines of the passenger car have been used when the coal-dumping truck, the lumber truck, the brewery truck, and the emergency repair wagon, have filled the exhibit spaces on the following week.

"These vehicles designed for business have been taken out of their proper setting. They have been transported from what should be an atmosphere permeated with everything that is most businesslike in the transportation field, and deposited in what would be the same environment as a person wishes to enter when buying a spring hat or Easter gloves.

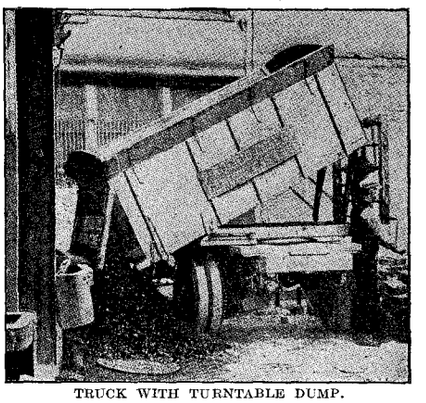
"Even in the conduct of shows for motor trucks recognition must be had of those universal feelings and influences in life. Shakespeare wrote: 'How many things by season seasoned are!' What could be more true? Apply this to the present style of motor-truck shows, and it must be admitted that it would be more rational to demonstrate these vehicles of labor on the boulevards of Central or Jackson parks than to hedge them in with mirrors and church windows in an exposition building.

"The fact that the present type of show has proved a failure, as the manufacturers admit by their action, is no reason that they should come to the conclusion that commercial vehicles shows are all failures. Far from it. Such a course is precipitant. Such decisions will be changed by the passage of time. There is need to-day for commercial vehicle shows, but they must be held at the proper time, in the proper place, and in the proper manner.

"The week following the passenger-car shows is not the proper time for a commercial-vehicle exposition. It does not meet with the conveniences of many business houses. It comes too close at the end of their fiscal year, it being a well-understood business fact that few concerns make large investments, such as motor-truck equipment calls for, nearing the end of a fiscal year or immediately upon the opening of another year's business. A better season for the show is in the early spring or early fall. These are the periods of greatest purchasing by the largest industrial houses.

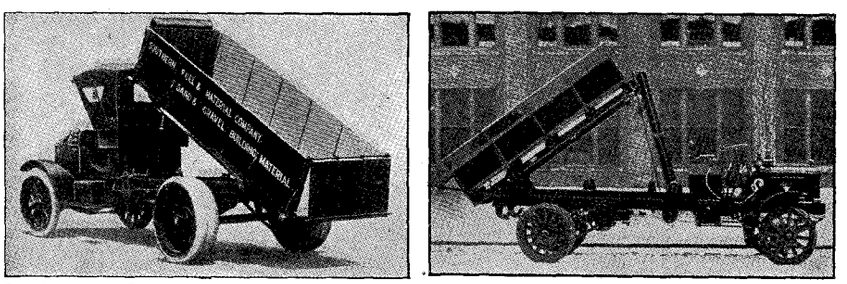
"A combination exposition and demonstration is needed. It is not sufficiently convincing to display commercial vehicles with dumping bodies passively on a carpeted floor. They should be out actually operating in a zone of business activity where every warp and woof of interest would prove an additional force in the selling arguments.

"Such a program is not impossible. During a show extending over one week, certain hours of each afternoon could be devoted exclusively to such demonstration work. These demonstrations could be in actual progress in some outlying section of the city. In either New York or Chicago it is possible to secure such demonstration grounds within short distances of the exposition centers. Long Island City affords excellent room in the East; and in Chicago the Lake front would more than meet every requirement.



TRUCK WITH TURNTABLE DUMP.

"But the outside demonstration must go further. All trucks have not dumping bodies, and only a small percentage of the buyers are looking for such a design. Other afternoons can be given over to some forms of city demonstration or inter-urban work. These outside demonstrations should also be outlined to bring forth the time-saving aspects of the truck. Time-saving loading apparatus and unloading apparatus should form a part of such demonstration. These assume the forms of endless conveyers, traveling buckets, cranes, chutes, etc., and there is no reason why the adaptation of these for loading and unloading means should not be dwelt upon. There is no end to the rational ramifications for good of a combined commercial vehicle exposition and demonstration in at least three, or perhaps five, of our biggest American cities."

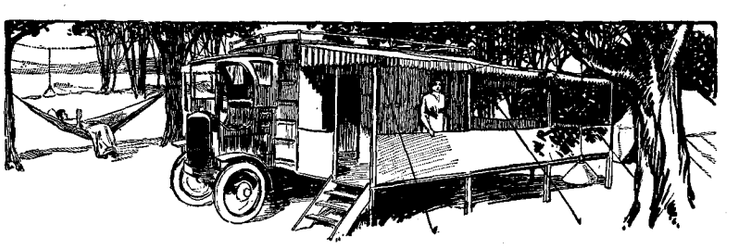


From "Automobile Topics."

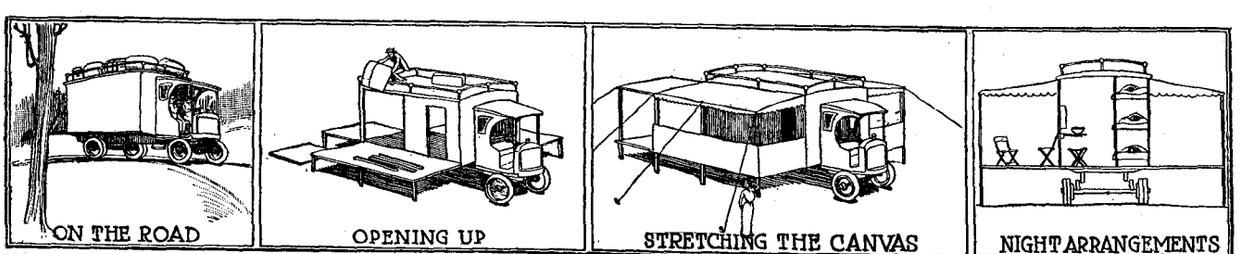
BUILDING-MATERIAL TRUCK WITH DUMPING ARRANGEMENTS THAT PERMIT OPERATION FROM THE DRIVER'S SEAT.

A TRUCK FOR TOURING AND CAMPING OUT

William M. Stout presents in *Motor Age* a scheme by which "a real house party on wheels, traveling from place to place, camping beside lakes and streams for fishing, boating, and bathing, and stopping or starting at will," may be secured by means of a truck built for the purpose. Illustrations accompanying this article show in general Mr. Stout's plan. He believes his outfit provides "room for all the equipment one needs and comfort for the travelers in a real living room." Details of the combination of car and truck are given as follows:



ALL IN ORDER FOR CAMPING.



From "Motor Age."

A MOTOR-TRUCK EQUIPPED FOR TOURING AND CAMPING OUT.

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"Under the car body are compartments holding foodstuffs, water, extra gasoline, a refrigerator, racks for tent poles and fishing poles, cots, etc. Inside the body are the cooking-utensils, a gasoline stove, and folding-pan outfit, together with a big iron kettle for cooking beans at night à la lumber camp.

"Here, too, are folding chairs and benches, and a table or two of the folding type. A cabinet on the wall contains the folding washstand, while on the other side is a writing-desk. In the ceiling are electric lamps, the current furnished by the generator of the self-starting outfit on the motor. There are an electric toaster and an electric percolator in the outfit for early breakfast for those who would a-fishing go. Here, too, when the machine is on the run, are stored the hammocks, a cot or two, and whatever extras are taken along.

"On the roof are the canvas outfits, the awning devices, the corner boards for the extension floor, the canvas sides for rainy weather, etc., all in a railed enclosure, where also are carried boxes of foodstuffs, etc.

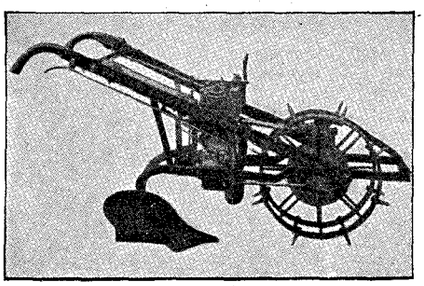
"The body might be arranged as in the sketches, with sides that let down when the party reached the camping place, forming an extension floor all about, as on the chapel wagon shown at the Chicago show. Once this was let down and braced from beneath, the canvas awning could be stretched from the roof of the car-body, covering the extension, or, instead of this, a roof could fold up from the sides, as on the French army workshop wagons. This would make a room of the rear of the truck almost big enough for a dance. The whole car arrangement could be set up in a half hour, and while this was going on the others could be off to the nearest farm-house for milk, water, and supplies of all kinds. This is a charm of gipsying, that one never knows what the next stop will bring: buttermilk or whipt cream, sour bread or baked beans. But there is always canned soup!

"Once the car is fixt a tent can be erected for the cooking, electric lights can be strung around through the trees and in the tent, hammocks would go up—if this were a mixt crowd, as most house parties are—and the canoe taken off the roof for the couple that wants to go on the lake. There is no end to what can be done on a motor-truck-camping-tour-house-party, all depending on the gameness of the crowd to enjoy things as they come, for the romance there is in it, and on the completeness of the equipment. Surely a 3- or 5-ton truck should be able to carry enough for a big house party.

"At night bunks could be arranged in the body interior, three high, and cots arranged about the floor, curtains dividing the space into rooms. Seven or eight could be accommodated in the machine, and if there were more in the party, tents pitched outside could accommodate them.

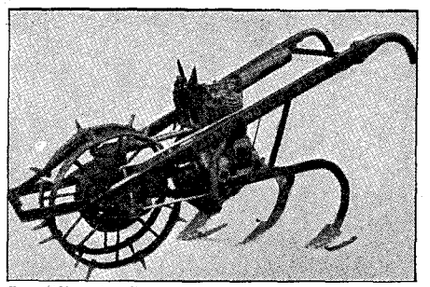
"The small sketches show the stages of the opening up of the car and fitting it for habitation at camping places. Fig. 1 shows it on the road. Fig. 2 shows the machine after arrival at the stopping place. In Fig. 3 the floor is set, and the canvas awnings, brought down from the roof, are being stretched. Fig. 4 shows a possible sleeping arrangement and an end view of the car set up for the night.

"So much for the suggestion, and already you see the thousand and one things which could be arranged with such an outfit. By another season there will be motor-truck-house-parties on the road, and those who enjoy getting back to nature in new ways will have a new sensation in store."



From "Motor Age."

GASOLINE MOTOR-PLOW.



From "Motor Age."

ANOTHER GASOLINE MOTOR-PLOW.

From "The Power Wagon."

FIVE-TON MOTOR-TRUCK PASSING A SIX-MULE COAL-TRUCK ON A HILL.

THE INCREASE IN ELECTRIC TRUCKS

The beginnings of the current-propelled, or the electric, truck have been traced back to 1897. The truck of that year was a clumsy, expensive, and not always dependable vehicle; moreover, its battery was a heavy affair, and it was useful only for short distances. It was not a complete failure, altho prophets said it would prove to be one. Several trucks of that period are known to be still in use. One of these is used by a brewery in New York City, and *The Automobile* says, "It still makes regular trips through the streets with a total cost of less than $100 a year for repairs."

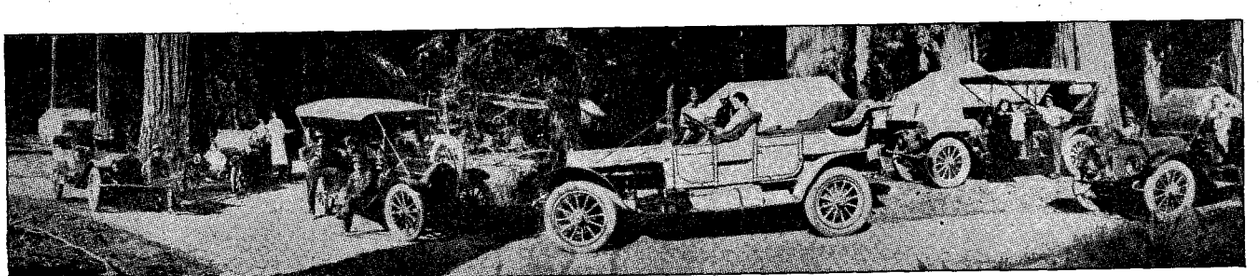
The passing of the year has brought about great improvement in the electric truck. The most notable have been effected during the past two years. The gains in their use made within two years in Chicago are believed to reach 400 per cent., but it must be remembered that two years ago the number of electric trucks employed in Chicago was small. It is in the East, however, that greatest progress has been made. It is believed that 80 per cent. of the all electric trucks and delivery wagons now in use in this country are owned east of the Alleghanies.

Among the causes of the increase in electrics has been the steady decline in the cost of the current, due, in the first instance, to economy in its production at central stations, and then to the greater demand for its use. About ten years ago the average price for charging averaged about 23 cents per kilowatt hour, while to-day it costs a little less than 7 cents, and large consumers getting it for about 4 cents. Coincident with this decline, has been the great rise in the price of gasoline.

MOTOR-TRUCKS FOR CONTRACTORS

Owing to the increased use of motor-trucks in contract work, there has been need for authoritative data as to cost. Especially is this true in the matter of the proportion of standing to running time, this item having an important bearing on the economy of motor-trucking. While investigations along these lines have often been undertaken, they were seldom made from a standpoint as scientific as that which was recently followed by Morgan Cilley, of Troy, Ohio. Mr. Cilley at a factory in Troy made a series of scientific

(*Continued on page* 718)



MOTOR-STAGES OPERATED BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO AND EUREKA, CAL. THE DISTANCE, 90 MILES, AND THE ROUTE MAINLY OVER IRREGULAR MOUNTAIN ROADS.

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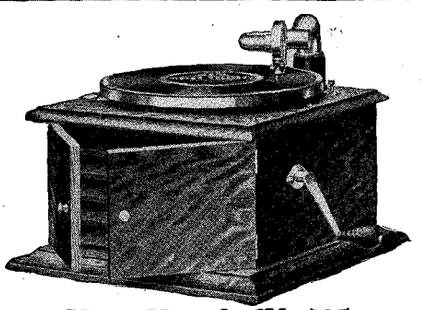
What kind of music do you like best?



Victor-Victrola IV, $15
Oak

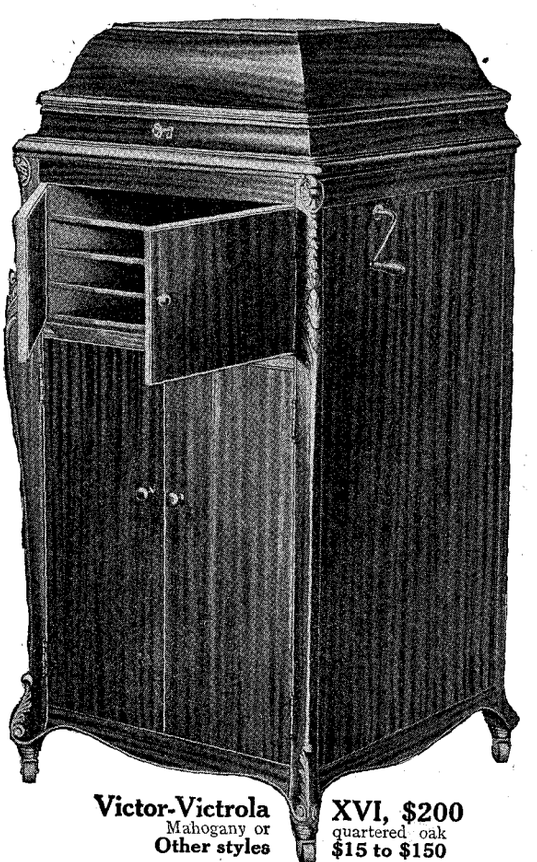
The Victor-Victrola will bring your kind of music right into your home.

Your kind of music—the kind *you* like best—sung and played as you have probably never heard it before.

Your kind of music perfectly rendered by the world's greatest artists whenever you wish to hear it.

You don't have to wait until you feel you can afford a $100 or $200 instrument—any Victrola you choose as the instrument for your home will play every record in the Victor catalog, and will give you almost as perfect music as the Victrola XVI, the instrument by which the value of all musical instruments is measured.

Any Victor dealer in any city in the world will gladly demonstrate the Victor-Victrola to you and play any music you wish to hear.



Victor-Victrola XVI, $200
Mahogany or quartered oak
Other styles $15 to $150

Victor Talking Machine Co.
Camden, N. J., U. S. A.

Berliner Gramophone Co., Montreal
Canadian Distributors

Always use Victor Machines with Victor Records and Victor Needles—*The combination.*

There is no other way to get the unequaled Victor tone.

New Victor Records are on sale at all dealers on the 28th of each month

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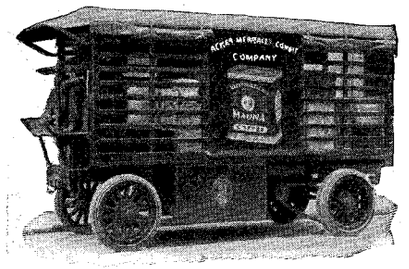

What if This Were Yours?

Here's a business-like Vehicle. Husky enough to stand road shocks with its 3½-ton load.

But its efficiency compared with horse-drawn service interests you even more.

A heavy 2-horse team and driver (doing a possible 18 miles) cost $8.50 per day. This G. V. Electric, capable of 40 miles on one charge, costs about $9.00 per day. "Double load in half the time" proves the Electric Truck's relative economy. City horses live about four years; G. V. Trucks 10 years *and more.* Another relative economy.

Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., the big grocers, have used G. V. Trucks since 1903. They bought again in 1909, 1910 and 1912. Our present Trucks are standardized, have interchangeable parts, weigh less, give double the mileage of the 1903 machines, and give 10 or more years' service. If the old kind lasts over 10 years, what about the life of our present standardized models? They certainly must last even longer.

Nearly 3000 G. V. Electrics in Service

There are hundreds of G. V. Electrics in service which are from 5 to 12 years old. Twenty-five (25) big firms operate 968 G. V's. We have nine "horseless" customers, one of whom sold 176 fine horses in three years.

"WE SELL THE FLEETS"

G. V. Electric Trucks are made in six capacities, 750 lbs. to 5 tons.

Write for catalogue 106 and comparative Electric, gasolene and horse costs. Actual operating figures over a period of years.

GENERAL VEHICLE COMPANY, INC.

GENERAL OFFICE AND FACTORY:

Long Island City, N. Y.

New York Boston Chicago Philadelphia

GENERAL VEHICLE GREATEST VALUE

MOTOR-TRUCKS

(*Continued from page* 716)

tests under various conditions, the results of which are presented by him in an article contributed to *The Engineering Record.* His report is extremely technical, abounding as it does in diagrams and tables understandable only to professional engineers. His conclusion, however, is that, in general, it is more economical to purchase and operate trailers which will carry all the load than to keep expensive motor-trucks which at times must be kept waiting while loading and unloading are taking place. *The Engineering Record,* commenting on this conclusion, remarks that at first thought it may seem "anomalous to have a motor-truck capable of carrying a large load acting merely as a tractor," but one must remember that the employment of a tractor is exactly parallel to the employment of a locomotive in moving a train of cars. The locomotive is like the tractor in that it carries no load other than its own fuel and water. The writer adds that if Mr. Cilley's conclusions should be finally accepted, "the motor-truck for heavy haulage may become merely a highway locomotive, stopping at intervals only long enough to drop one train of trailers and pick up another." He says further:

"Aside from the operating cost, the factor of depreciation would probably be materially affected by this method of operation. The most serious racking to which a heavy motor-truck is now subjected is in running light. Stiff springs, designed for carrying a heavy load, do not act as springs when the body is light, and consequently all the unevenness of the road, except such as is taken up by the rubber tires, is transmitted to the whole truck. If, however, the truck itself is not to carry load it can be designed accordingly, with the result that the racking can be largely eliminated and the life prolonged. The studies made by Mr. Cilley were based on much careful thought and his conclusions as to cost and tractive effort are, therefore, well worthy the consideration of those interested in motor-trucking."

TRUCKS USED BY BREWERS

While the department store has provided the chief market for makers of delivery wagons, it is the brewer who has purchased by far the greatest number of vehicles of the heavy truck kind. These brewery trucks, of course, are essentially delivery wagons, but their construction is of such a substantial kind as to make them properly trucks. It has been estimated that more than 63,000,000 barrels of beer made in this country have to be delivered each year. In order to do this, one can imagine how large an item is the truckage.

A pioneer in the use of motor-trucks for delivering beer was a brewery in St. Louis believed to be "the largest in the world." Its first machine was purchased ten years ago. Two were added during the same year, and these are still in operation. In 1904 others were purchased and still others in subsequent years, the present equipment of trucks being 67 that are operated in and around St. Louis. Of these the electrics number 53 and the gasoline trucks 14. This brewery also operates passenger cars numbering 22 which are used by the various officials and department heads. Trucks and cars are operated by this brewery in 12 other cities. The total equipment represents a cost of about $400,000. *The Power Wagon* reports that much of the success of trucks in the St. Louis brewery is due to the scientific management introduced by the superintendent. The whole garage organization has been thoroughly systematized:

"The repair shop employees work on two shifts. The day gang, which goes on at seven o'clock in the morning, includes a foreman, two battery men, six machinists, and a helper. The battery men are employed in assembling the battery elements and also supervise the day charging. The machinists, when not working on regular repairs, fill in their odd moments by making up small spare parts. All sprockets, gears, brake drums, and similar parts are made in the shop at times when the machinery and men would otherwise be idle.

"The night shift consists of 12 men. There are two foremen, one for the pleasure-car garage and one who has charge of the nightly inspection of the trucks. A battery man who supervises the charging of the electrics, two machinists for 'hurry-up' repair work, two washers, and five oilers and polishers complete the night force.

"On arriving at the garage at the close of the day, each machine is thoroughly inspected by the foreman, who makes a record of any trouble discovered or adjustments found necessary. If the work is not exceptionally heavy it is taken care of by the night gang and the truck affected is ready for duty in the morning. Where the work requires more time it is left over to the day force and a reserve machine is pressed into service.

"Once each year, during the winter months when business is lightest, every machine is thoroughly overhauled. This does not mean merely a general inspection and a tightening of nuts. The machines are completely torn down, every part is carefully scrutinized for signs of wear, and any piece showing the slightest marks of service is either repaired or replaced."

One of the largest brewers in New York has 126 wagons in service. They are understood to have reduced the cost of deliveries nearly 40 per cent., while further saving has been made in the real estate that formerly was occupied by stables. The investment of this brewery represents about $350,000. Another brewer in New York has 69 trucks and believes he has saved $80,000 a year by using them, not to mention the property formerly used for stables, and worth $560,000. Items in the experience of this brewer are given in detail by *The Power Wagon.*

"The cost per barrel for delivery of beer within an eight-mile radius with draft animals was 35 cents, and when the motor-truck lowered this figure to the almost unbelievable sum of 15 cents, the sentimental reasons which made the horse a favorite were overruled by the item of dollars and cents—the horses were sold and power wagons took their places. A saving of $80,000 a year was effected by this change in delivery equipment, which in approximately three years will more than cover the initial investment.

"In addition to the saving which is being made in actual hauling of manufactured products, the trucks should be credited with an immense saving in real estate. The stables, feed rooms, and wagon sheds formerly occupied a space 350 by 350 feet, while the garage takes up a space of only 85 by 100 feet, or a saving of 28 city lots,

(*Continued on page* 720)

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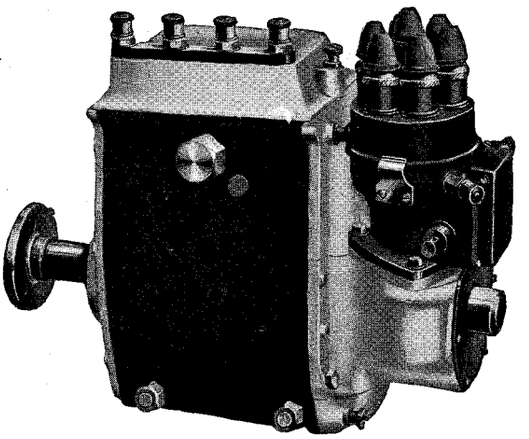


A successful electric starter is more than just a motor and a storage battery—

Get that fact firmly fixed in your mind.

The efficiency of an electric cranking and lighting device depends upon its ability to maintain an even and constant charge in the battery under all sorts of operating conditions.

It is a comparatively simple matter to hitch an electric motor to a gasoline engine and start it with power drawn from a fully charged battery—

It is equally simple to combine with the motor a generator that will force electricity back into the battery and recharge it—under certain conditions—

But—to so regulate the flow of current from the generator to the battery as to maintain approximately a full charge at all times—and never permit an overcharge is a feat that only the highest type of electrical and automobile engineering have been able to accomplish.

If it had been an easy feat the Delco System would have been given to the public two years before it was.

The Delco System

Electric Cranking Lighting-Ignition

was a finished product before the first Delco equipped car appeared—

The experimental work of years was back of it—

Its makers knew that it would do its work not only in show room demonstration, but in day after day and month after month of hard service.

Twelve thousand Delco equipped cars were sold last year—

Over forty thousand are being produced this year—

The superior efficiency of the system has been completely and emphatically demonstrated..

Automobile manufacturers and owners have learned that Delco equipment once put on a car is there to stay—and to give constant, never failing service—

It cannot be jolted or jarred to pieces.

There is nothing delicate or breakable about it.

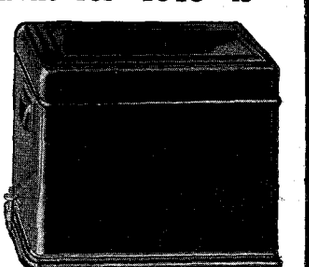
It is not complicated or heavy—

And—most important of all—no matter whether the car be driven much or little, fast or slow, there is always an ample supply of current in the battery—and *never* an overcharge—

Do you wonder that the great Delco factories at Dayton and Chicago are rushed to their fullest capacity—

And that Delco equipped cars are already at a premium?

It is a significant fact that every car carrying Delco Equipment for 1913 is already oversold.



If you are interested in electrical starting, lighting and ignition systems write for the Delco book—

The Dayton Engineering Laboratories Company, Dayton, Ohio

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The Gentle Art of Shampooing

NATURE intends us to have bountiful hair.

But lack of care often defeats her purpose.

A query:

Is your scalp tightly drawn—

more dandruff than you care to see—

your hair disquietingly thinner?

The answer:

Systematic shampooing with

Packer's Tar Soap

(*PURE AS THE PINES*)

With its use a pleasant practise comes to Nature's aid. You will discover a double blessing:—

(1) You will obtain the ideal conditions essential to hair health—softening and loosening of the tissues, increased circulation throughout the scalp, and more nourishment for the hair roots.

(2) You will experience a comfortable sensation of fragrant cleanliness. A sense of welcome refreshment. A measure of positive rest.

For helpful reading: Our Manual "The Hair and Scalp—Their Modern Care and Treatment," will be mailed postpaid on request.

Send 10c for a sample half-cake of Packer's Tar Soap.

The Packer Mfg. Company
Suite 84 A, 81 Fulton St. New York

MOTOR-TRUCKS

(*Continued from page* 718)

which are valued at $20,000 each, a total of $560,000. This space has been utilized for the construction of additional brewing, bottling, and shipping plants.

"The company recognizes in the motor vehicle several very desirable features other than a direct reduction of delivery costs, which the draft animal did not possess. Among these might be mentioned the item of cleanliness, which counts for a great deal around a brewing establishment. The odors arising from a large stable of horses are very objectionable, and it is next to impossible to keep the yards, loading spaces, and driveways clean. The most modern and well-kept stable will never be able to compete on this basis with the garage.

"The delivery service is more flexible. The flowing stein reaches the height of its popularity during the hot summer months, and the delivery department must either be enlarged or work extra hours. The draft animal can not be worked overtime profitably. Hence, to maintain equipment sufficient to take care of this peak load would mean the feeding of a great number of idle horses during the winter months, or the purchase of additional draft animals when the price is high and disposing of them when the market is low.

"The drivers are better satisfied, and consequently more efficient. They have much greater respect for their machine, in the majority of cases, than for the horse which had to be hitched up in the morning, fed in the middle of the day, and stabled at night. To enter the garage, climb up on the car, and hustle out with a big load at two or three times the speed of the horse wagon increases their interest in the service—which means money on the right side of the ledger.

"The superintendent of the brewery is one of the most sincere and enthusiastic boosters for the motor vehicle that the trade at large could wish for; and as an engineer of the first order he bases his belief on facts and figures—nothing is left to guess work. He didn't sell every horse on the premises and spend more than $200,000 in motor-trucks to take their places because he merely thought they could do the work better, but because he knew—and could prove by his records—that it was 57 per cent. cheaper to deliver beer with motor-trucks than with horses.

"'Yes,' said Mr. Blaise, in reply to several questions, 'we have sold all of our horses, and have put motor-trucks in their places, simply because we would save 20 cents on the delivery of every barrel of beer. It formerly cost us 35 cents, and now the price has been reduced to 15. The trucks take up a mere fraction of the space which was required for the horses, and we are building new additions to our plant on this reclaimed land. Our plans are not complete yet. We will install more trucks every year, and in order to care for them all we will have to do is to put three more stories on our present garage. This we will do within a very few months.

"'I believe it is only a matter of a year or two when all the breweries in the city will have sold their horses and put motor-trucks in their places. The trucks are cheaper to operate, the service is better, our customers and our drivers are more pleased—really I don't know how we could get along without them.' This statement, coming from one of the foremost brewmasters and mechanical engineers in the country is a recommendation for motor delivery which bears the stamp of science and merits the attention of every member of the trade."

FARMERS NOT EXTRAVAGANT IN BUYING CARS

So much has been said of extravagance on the part of farmers in their outlays for automobiles that a recent statement by Luther Drake, president of a bank at Omaha, has peculiar interest. As reported in *Automobile Topics*, he disagrees radically with those who talk of "the enormous sums wasted on automobiles that might better be invested in stocks and securities"—that is, he makes this statement with reference to farmers. He believes that in Nebraska and other portions of the wheat belt, farmers as a rule can well afford to buy automobiles if they wish to. While an investment estimated at $20,000,000 in a single State of the Union may be startling, he is far from believing the farmers of Nebraska have gone on "an automobile debauch." He believes they "are much better able to pay for their cars than people in towns and cities." Within the last ten years, they have become independent in their financial affairs, and in buying cars have incurred very little indebtedness. They have seldom bought high-priced cars merely for pleasure, but cars of medium or low prices, and have consulted strength, durability, and the price they could afford. Already the car has done more to make farm life attractive than all the remedies proposed by students of social and political economy. Mr. Drake says further:

"The benefits derived by our farmers from the pleasure of the automobile can hardly be estimated. It is certainly equal to the happiness given by the car to people in other walks of life. It can also be claimed that in the purchase of the automobile by our country friends there is an economic feature. It enables a daughter or a son of a farmer living several miles from the village to market poultry, eggs, butter, and similar products, do the buying and return home in two or three hours.

"It is a matter of history that the increase in the production of our cereals during the last decade has not kept pace with the increase of our population. We must do something to produce more food supplies. We need more intensive farming on an intelligent and scientific basis. The quantity of cereals produced in this country must be greatly increased or the price of living, so far as food is concerned, will never decrease. In order to do this, farm life should be made so attractive that instead of an exodus from the farms to the towns, hundreds of thousands of men who, having been reared on the farms, are thereby qualified for intelligent service, should be turned back from the cities to the country.

"There is a scarcity of efficient labor for the farm. Volumes have been written in regard to the loneliness and isolation of the lives of our farmers. Thoughtful men have felt for years that something should be done to mitigate the dreariness of their existence. Three factors stand out prominently as tending to the comfort and happiness of people engaged in agricultural pursuits, and while they may appear simple to some, they have brought results. The local telephone companies have extended their wires in every county in the State. The rural free delivery is in general use and has been an efficient aid, but the most potent factor in adding to the comfort and pleasure of our farmnig communities has been the greatly extended use of the automobile."

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CURRENT POETRY

IN spite of many prophecies of failure, the two American magazines devoted exclusively to verse continue to flourish, printing better poetry and reaching a larger public with every issue. *The Poetry Journal*, which is edited by William Stanley Braithwaite, formerly literary editor of the Boston *Transcript*, publishes in a recent number several poems of real distinction and a quantity of discriminating criticism of poetry. From it we take this striking sonnet-sequence. Mr. Ledoux has chosen to write of modern conditions; the spirit of his work is thoroughly progressive. But he remembers the lessons of the past, and he does not fear to introduce the sonorous names of ancient cities. He is not quite successful in the third sonnet, particularly in its octave, but on the whole the sequence is splendidly made.

The Only Way

BY LOUIS V. LEDOUX

I

Memphis and Karnak, Luxor, Thebes, the Nile:
  Of these your letters told; and I who read
  Saw loom on dim horizons Egypt's dead
In march across the desert, mile on mile,
A ghostly caravan in slow defile
  Between the sand and stars; and at their head
  From unmapped darkness into darkness fled
The gods that Egypt feared a little while.

There black against the night I saw them loom
  With captive kings and armies in array
Remembered only by their sculptured doom
  And thought: What Egypt was are we to-day.
Then rose obscure against the rearward gloom
  The march of Empires yet to pass away.

II

I looked in vision down the centuries
  And saw how Athens stood a sunlit while,
  A sovereign city free from greed and guile,
The half-embodied dream of Pericles.
Then saw I one of smooth words, swift to please,
  At laggard virtue mock with shrug and smile;
  With Cleon's creed rang court and peristyle,
Then sank the sun in far Sicilian seas.

From brows ignoble fell the violet crown.
  Again the warning sounds; the hosts engage:
  In Cleon's face we fling our battle gage,
We win as foes of Cleon loud renown;
But while we think to build the coming age
The laurel on our brows is turning brown.

III

We top the poisonous blooms that choke the State,
  At flower and fruit our flashing strokes are made,
  The whetted scythe on stalk and stem is laid,
But deeper must we strike to extirpate
The rooted evil that within our gate
  Will sprout again and flourish, branch and blade,
  For only from within can ill be stayed
While Adam's seed is unregenerate.

With zeal redoubled let our strength be strained
  To cut the rooted causes where they hold,
  Nor spend our sinews on the fungus mold
When all the breeding marshes must be drained.
Be this our aim; and let our youth be trained
  To honor virtue more than place and gold.

IV

A hundred cities sapped by slow decay,
  A hundred codes and systems proven vain
  Lie hearsed in sand upon the heaving plain,
Memorial ruins mounded, still and gray;

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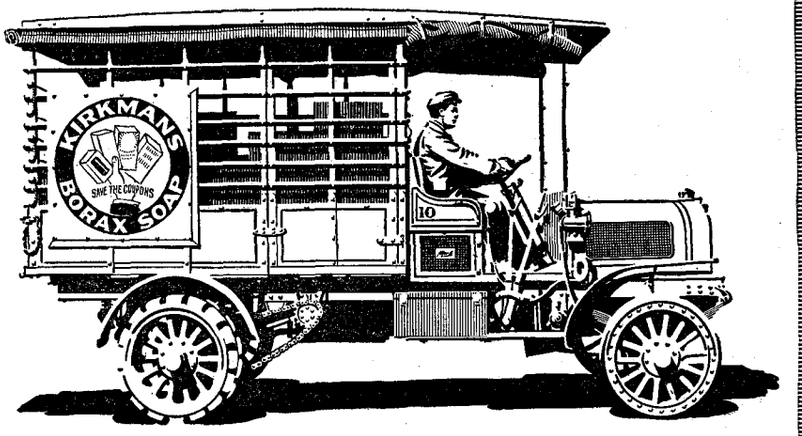

International Motor Trucks

Proved by Years of Successful Service

Mack 12 years in use **Saurer** 18 years in use **Hewitt** 10 years in use

In buying your trucks, you want actual records that cover a long and significant period.

The figures here given are the average per month for four years. The truck (5-ton) is one of the twelve of our trucks of different capacities owned by Kirkman & Son, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Low Maintenance Figures that Brought Re-orders

Total miles run during the four years	36,630
Total running days during the four years	951
Average number of days run per month	25.4
Average miles run per day	38.5
Average cost of maintenance per day	$15.00

By Items

Tires, average monthly cost	$70.04	Insurance	$16.166
General repairs, average monthly cost	51.375	Depreciation (figured at 20 per cent)	50.00
Gasoline, average monthly cost	29.166	Interest	25.00
Oil, average monthly cost	3.645	Garage rental	20.00
Wages: Driver, $91.00; mechanic (averaged for the truck) $25.00			$116.00

Total for an average month, $381.392

You will notice that 80% has been written off for depreciation in these four years; and yet the truck, like all the rest of the fleet, is good for years and years to come.

Records like the above have been repeated again and again during the past 10, 12 and 18 years, and account for the sales of our trucks — totaling over 8000.

Nine sizes, capacities: 1, 1½, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6½, 7½ and 10 tons
Bodies of every needed design

Let us show you what size and style of truck will do best for you

International Motor Company

General Offices: Broadway and 57th St New York
Works: Allentown Pa; Plainfield N J

Sales and Service Stations: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia Boston, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Baltimore, Newark, Pittsburgh, St Louis, Atlanta, Kansas City, Denver, Minneapolis St Paul, San Francisco, Los Angeles and other large cities
Canadian Sales Agents:
The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company, Limited, Montreal

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You Have Only One Chance to Build Your Building Right

YOUR building once built, is there to stay.

The money you put into it cannot be recalled and spe again to better advantage.

To make a different building or a better building, necessitat building *another* building.

If faults have been overlooked in the plans, those faults a built in permanently.

If the occupants of the building find inconveniences in th arrangement of space, lighting or ventilation, those inconvenienc are imbedded in steel and stone, and may be rectified only great expense.

Your building once completed, whether good, bad or indiffe ent, is there to stay.

There is only one chance to build that building right. Ther is no second chance.

Right buildings are not the result of chance.

A building operation of importance calls for the services of eight different professions; for the employment of forty-six or more trades; for the selection and purchase of hundreds of different materials and devices.

To co-ordinate and direct all these factors so that the outcome will be a building right in design, plan, quality and cost, demanc efficient organization.

Few owners build more than once. E ceedingly few more than twice.

Would it not be wise for owners to procur some form of protection to offset inexperienc —some safe-guard that would ensure that th

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ding, once begun, would be, when com-
ed, the building wanted and at the expected
e, or less?

the owner proceeds in the usual way—
ding the responsibility for the work among
itects, engineers and contractors, he can-
procure protection which covers the work
s entirety—only the firm that he makes
onsible for all, can give him a guarantee
covers all.

/e will furnish a guarantee which ensures
ht building in the fullest sense of the word.

/hat service and what protection does this
antee bring?

irst. Behind that guarantee we have an
nization of men who together have the
ly specialized knowledge and experience
h successful building demands. It is
ly impossible for any one man to be
er of all the factors that enter into an im-
ant building operation, but we *have* made
ssible for this group of men to work to-
er as one man.

econd. This organization is capable of
cising the foresight necessary for the proper
ning of a building and for smooth execu-
of the work. In any successful business
e who plan and those who carry out
s, work in close co-oper-
, as parts of the same
nization. We have
ied this principle to
ling operations for the
ifteen years.

Third. We do not begin to plan a build-
ing until we have studied the owner's require-
ments down to the remotest detail.

Fourth. The owner does not commit himself to the work until he is fully satisfied that the building, as planned, will meet his requirements in all respects.

Fifth. The work cannot cost the owner more than the estimate.

Sixth. If the building costs less than the estimate, we are bound by contract to refund the saving.

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Eighth. The contract itself may be covered by a bond if the owner wishes.

Ninth. While the owner relinquishes no privilege of selection or opinion, he frees himself of all responsibility for the proper conduct of the work. Study the diagram.

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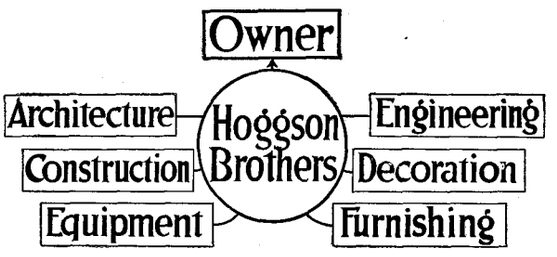

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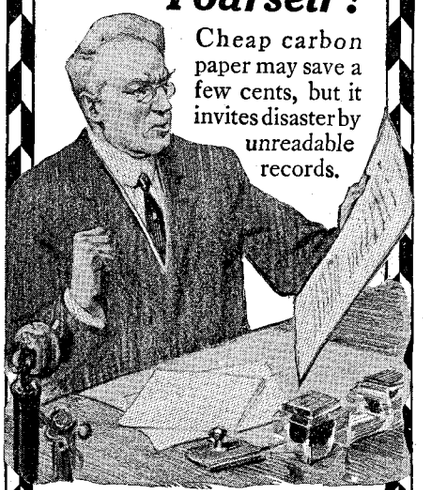

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CURRENT POETRY

(*Continued from page* 721)

And we who plod the barren waste to-day
  Another code evolving, think to gain
  Surcease of man's inheritance of pain
And mold a state immune from evil's sway.

Not laws; but virtue in the soul we need,
The old Socratic justice in the heart,
The golden rule become the people's creed
  When years of training have performed their part;
  For thus alone in home and church and mart
Can evil perish and the race be freed.

The most interesting poem in the current number of *Poetry, A Magazine of Verse*, is of a very different sort. Mr. McCoy's daring imagination and skill in word-painting enable him to suggest admirably the atmosphere of the contrasting streets.

A Sweetheart: Thompson Street

BY SAMUEL MCCOY

Queen of all streets, Fifth Avenue
  Stretches her slender limbs
From the great Arch of Triumph, on—
  On, where the distance dims

The splendor of her jeweled robes,
  Her granite draperies;
The magic, sunset-smitten walls
  That veil her marble knees;

For ninety squares she lies a queen,
  Superb, bare, unashamed,
Yielding her beauty scornfully
  To worshipers unnamed.

But at her feet her sister glows,
  A daughter of the South:
Squalid, immeasurably mean,—
  But oh! her hot, sweet mouth!

My Thompson Street! a Tuscan girl,
  Hot with life's wildest blood;
Her black shawl on her black, black hair,
  Her brown feet stained with mud;

A scarlet blossom at her lips,
  A new babe at her breast;
A singer at a wine-shop door,
  (Her lover unconfest).

Listen! a hurdy-gurdy plays—
  Now alien melodies:
She smiles, she can not quite forget
  The mother over-seas.

But she no less is mine alone,
  Mine, mine! . . . . . Who may I be?
Have *I* betrayed her from her home?
  I am called Liberty!

Will H. Ogilvie is a poet whose work in the English reviews is attracting the favorable attention of all who like forceful, ringing verse. His virility and his liking for Indian topics frequently suggest Kipling. The two poems given below appear in the London *Spectator*. The first is a vivid narrative, sincere and compelling. The second is slighter; it is a beautifully colored picture and an effective parable.

The Team Bullock

BY WILL H. OGILVIE

The sunrays scorched like furnace fires;
  The sagging wool-bales dipt and swung;
The sand poured off the four-inch tires;
  The dust upon the float-rails clung.

With lowered head and lolling tongue
The lead-ox leaned against the bow,
  With yoke that creaked and chain that rung
To every hoof that lifted slow.

Grim Drought had bound the Western land.
  The swamps were dry. The creek was low.
The team that dragged across the sand
  Laid wasted necks against the bow;
  And as they staggered to and fro,
Mere skeletons of bone and hide,
  The ribs that you might count a-row
Made red the chain on either side.

Three flaring dawns had seen them yoked,
  Three scorching noons had watched them pass,
With slaver on their lips—half-choked—
  Since they had drunk or tasted grass.
  The sun bit like a burning-glass,
The near-side leader tript and fell.
  "They're done!" said Bunt. "The thing's a farce;
An' drivin' steers is worse than hell!"

He threw his team-whip on the sand,
  And, turning to the blood-red west,
He called on God with lifted hand
  To witness he had done his best;
  Then curst the sandhills, base and crest,
The stranded wagon and the wool,
  And raving like a man possest
Thrice curst himself for Fortune's fool.

So, blasphemous, he sought the spot
  Where lay the leader; loosed his bow,
And, muttered "He's the best I've got,
  And, blast him, he's the first to go!"
  He kicked its ribs with steel-shod toe,
Then freed its mate and swung the rest,
  A staggering line with heads bent low,
Along the highway of the West.

Their hope was dead; their strength was spent;
  The leader lost who held them straight,
Dispirited and dull they went
  Beneath the pitiless yokes of Fate.
  No whip could mend their lifeless gait,
No curse could steer them out or in;
  Death on the sandhill seemed to wait,
To claim those victims gaunt and thin.

Old Warrior watched the dust go by,
  And heard the bellowing and the blows,
The drone of wheels in distance die,—
  The prescient clamor of the crows.
  Then with an effort he uprose,
And reeling like a beast in dream,
  With drooping loins and dragging toes
Went stumbling on behind the team.

The weary bullocks heard his tread
  And stopt beside the slackened chain,
While Warrior gauntly stalked ahead
  And backed into his place again.
  Touched by a faith beyond his ken,
Bunt murmured with the reverent fear
  That comes at times to brutish men,
"My God! But that's the gamest steer!"

He let the threatening whip-thong fall
  Along the sand, a fangless snake;
Tho each ignored the starting-call,
  He could not flog—for Warrior's sake.
  With heart it seemed must burst or break
He threw himself on suppliant knees—
  "My God, upon me pity take,
For I have taken none on these!"

The Rajah's Pride

BY WILL H. OGILVIE

He who ruled for the English king
Summoned the chiefs to his counseling.
Princes and governors met at his call,
East with the west, in the council-hall.
Never was ranged in a room before
Such wealth of gems as the rajahs wore;
The smallest stone in the simplest ring
Was the ransom price of a captured king.

(*Continued on page* 726)

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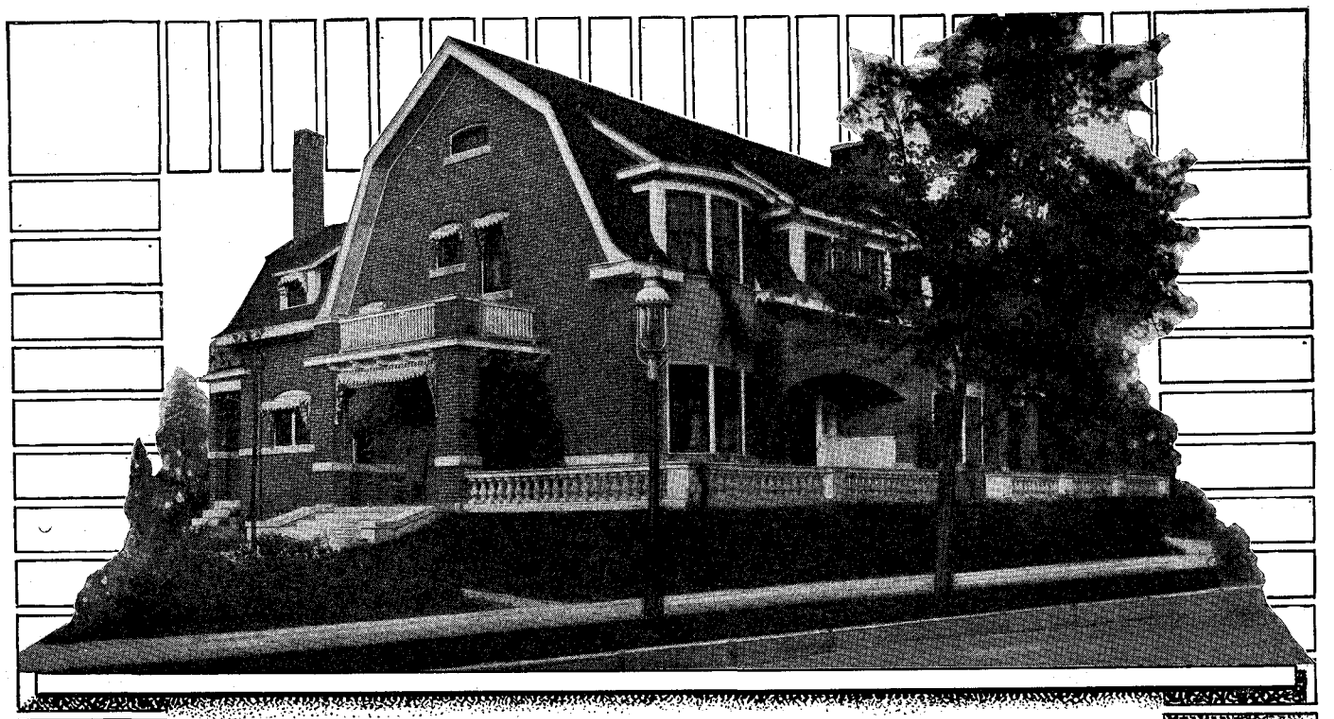

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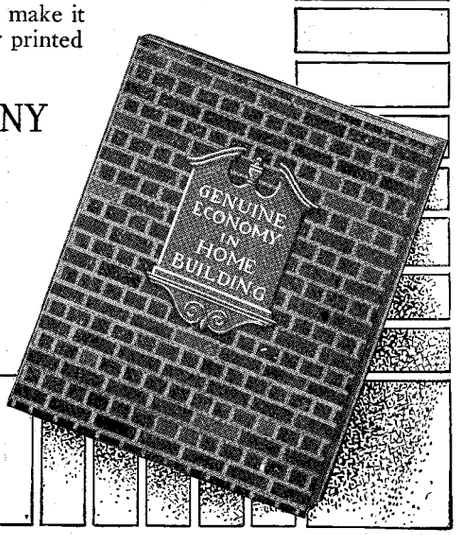

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CURRENT POETRY

(*Continued from page* 724)

A prince there was of a petty state,
Least of them all where all were great,
Lacking, it seemed, in the pride assigned
By the gracious gods to the lords of Hind.
A ruby chanced from his chain to fall
On the paven floor of the council-hall.
Forgetting his eastern dignity,
The chief with his henchman bent the knee,
And searched for the jewel with nervous dread,
While a smile on the English faces spread.

Beside him, impassive, a rajah stood,
His rubies of Burmah red like blood,
His emeralds flashing a sea-green fire.
His pearls surpassing a queen's desire;
Yet his rarest jewels less brightly burned
Than the flame in his eyes when, fierce, he turned
And noted the deed of the native-born
And the English lips that curled in scorn.

With a sudden movement light as a girl's
He snapt a string of his priceless pearls;
Like hail they scattered; his servants came
Swift to his aid, but his eyes flashed flame—
"*No!*" The word fell like a blade on the air.
"What is found in the dust is the sweeper's share!"

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE MARSHALLS

"THEY are frank, easy-going Hoosiers, who laugh at the world and make others laugh with them," is the way a Washington correspondent of the New York *World* describes Vice-President and Mrs. Marshall. The Marshalls seem to be about as much given to Jeffersonian simplicity as the Wilsons, and the newspapers say they are very popular. One reason why they are liked is that they do not try to make a bluff at knowing a whole lot more than they do know. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall are not very enthusiastic over their new honors and surroundings, but they are trying to be as comfortable and happy as they were at Columbia City before they went to Indianapolis to live. *The World* correspondent interviewed the Marshalls, and he begins his story by giving the Vice-President's impressions of the capital. He said:

"I hope to like it here after Iget on to the ropes. I am a little green, and I know that everybody in Washington knows it, but I really think I'll like it after I get the hang of things.

"My life has been made a little burdensome by job-hunters who think that I am a real pie-counter man. Nine-tenths of my letters are applications for positions.

"But it is all right and in time I will be on the earth again. Back in Indiana I was contented. Here I will be. As St. Paul says, 'Not that I speak in respect of want; for I have learned in whatsoever state I am, therewith to be content.'

"Speaking of patronage, my patronage extends to a driver of the monorail car from the Capitol to the Senate Office Building (if they ever get it going), and a messenger, a stenographer, and a page. I have filled all of those important places. If I tried to influence the Senators in their distribution of offices I would soon lose their respect and friendly feeling for me. I have seen enough already to know that I am not to become a very active dispenser of party pie.

"I have enjoyed my first days in Washington. I am not quite at home presiding over the Senate, but with the thoughtful and considerate help of the Senators I will get on. I am learning the rules, which is more of a task even than committing the Shorter Catechism, which I had to do frequently when a boy. I rather think, however, that I will enjoy it after a while.

"Living in a hotel is new to me. I have been fortunate in having a home. My father was a country physician and we always had a home. It was our home, even if it was not much of a house.

"I told Mrs. Marshall the other day that all that I had got out of politics, aside from the genuine pleasure of being one of the people, is the promise of the distinguished honor of being buried from an undertaking establishment if I should happen to die while at a Washington hotel.

"Maybe, after the extra session is over, and we settle for the first regular session of Congress, we will be in a house. I am not rich, but I never lived in a rented house until I was Governor of Indiana. We have saved a little something as we came along, and if I should drop out Mrs. Marshall would not have to marry again to keep from taking in washing or something like that. One thing certain, I will keep what I have and live within my salary here. I can do it with economy, I think, and the lesson will be good for the public. A little economy won't hurt the American people. That includes me."

"What about your social obligations?" Mr. Marshall was asked.

"A man with a kindly heart,'" said he, "can go anywhere with the right kind of people; and if he is laughed at by the wrong sort of people he has not lost much.

"I have taken society as I found it. I am 'sot in my ways' in certain directions and do not propose to change them for just any sort of citizen. I think I have a kindly heart and am human. If I make mistakes, or 'breaks,' the right sort of people will overlook them and say that they are due to ignorance. I will be described as 'a little old-fashioned.' That will not hurt.

"A cigar, a good ball game, a few real friends—one of whom is Mrs. Marshall—some baked beans, sauerkraut or boiled cabbage are all right. I have tried them and know that they will do. If I can have my own friends, friends whom I like and who like me, whether we agree politically or not, I'll be content."

"Where did you get that hat?" asked a street urchin as Mr. Marshall passed in review inauguration day, wearing the tallest tile hat in Washington.

"It was my father's," said the Vice-President, smiling.

"I think I inherited a liking for silk hats," said Mr. Marshall. "My father used to wear one all the time. If it isn't too warm I wear one in the summer time.

"My father also wore a 'shad-bellied' cutaway coat—they call 'em jim-swingers in the South—an evening suit at all

(*Continued on page* 728)

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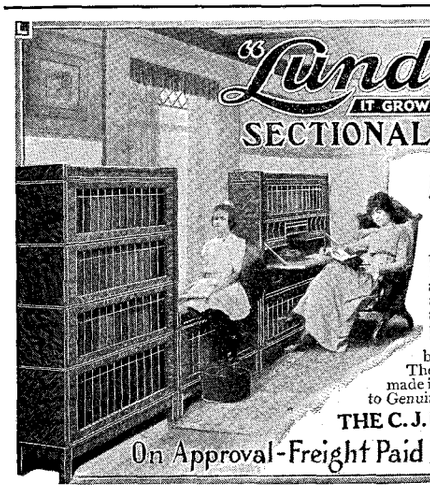

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 726)

times. That gave him dignity and distinction.

"I wear a Prince Albert coat," said Mr. Marshall, taking up the right wing of his long coat in his right hand and giving it a flirt, "because it adds dignity to my office. The coat helps me in that way."

"Be content!" is Mr. Marshall's motto. "That is the lesson we should learn if we would get the most out of life," said he to the *World* correspondent.

"How the enormously rich people spend money! The spending of the money is not harmful to the spenders if they can afford it, but it hurts the envious people who are not rich. Most people are envious. Thousands of girls work for what I term 'junk.' They want to cut a better dash than their fathers can afford, buy Christmas jewelry that turns green for Easter and fancy hats and silk stockings in order to be like 'society dames.' Be natural and content."

Mr. Marshall is a dapper man, with clear, blue-gray eyes—fighting eyes—and iron-gray hair. He dresses neatly and looks well kept and well groomed. His clothes fit and hang well, and his countenance is open and frank. He is lean, but not hungry, like Cassius. Good health, good nature, and sweet, refined manners make him attractive to everybody. He is easily approached and ready with his tongue. A frank, honest question to him brings a frank, honest answer.

Mrs. Marshall had even more to say than the Vice-President, telling many interesting facts about people and things back in Indiana, their happy married life, and their likes and dislikes. Here are some of her observations:

"People delight me and Washington is full of all sorts of people. Back in the days when I was deputy clerk of Steuben County, Indiana, helping my father, I became interested in men and women, and my interest has increased day by day. I never tire of people, real people, and that is one reason I have a good time everywhere I go. I liked the folks who came to Steuben County court to attend court or to trade horses. I like the people in Washington. Bored? No, I'm never bored.

"Mr. Marshall is the better half of our family. His charities are wider, his sympathies wider, and his religion deeper than mine; and I think his soul is all right until he goes to grand opera and looks and acts bored, and then I doubt the existence of a soul in his body. Music appeals to me, and grand opera furnishes the greatest music."

Mrs. Marshall has fun with the world. She smiles joyfully. Her pretty, wholesome face, lit up with bright brown eyes, beams with the milk of human kindness.

"Do you believe that you and Mr. Marshall are the happiest married couple in Washington?" Mrs. Marshall was asked.

"One of the happiest, I imagine," she said, smiling.

"Why so much happiness in your home in this age of separations, divorces, and hysteria?"

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"Because my ambition has been satisfied in my husband," declared Mrs. Marshall. "We are congenial; we like the same things, as a rule, and he is intellectual. I have never been able to fathom him yet, and that makes him interesting.

"Mr. Marshall is kind, sympathetic, and ready to sacrifice. We give and take. We have been married seventeen years, and during that time we were never separated for a day. He is my companion; I am his. We rock along together. He is my idol.

"Mrs. May Arkwright Hutton, an alternate to the Baltimore Convention from Washington State, gave out an interview about my refusal to join the woman suffrage movement. Unintentionally, no doubt, she paid me a great compliment by saying that, after hearing me talk at Baltimore, she knew that I was too much wrapped up in Mr. Marshall to favor woman suffrage. She charges me with spending most of my time talking about my husband. I admit the charge and feel complimented. Why shouldn't I?"

"Under what circumstances did you and Mr. Marshall meet and become lovers?"

"I knew Mr. Marshall for three years before I discovered that he had designs on me," said Mrs. Marshall. "I was deputy clerk of Steuben County Court to my father. Mr. Marshall was a journeyman Judge. He was a little backward in coming forward, but when he did start courting he proved himself a progressive, for we were married inside of three months after he declared his purpose.

"I had been to school, finished my academic education, and was enjoying life. All men looked alike to me. I was a serious minded wage-earner. Father needed me, and I was doing my best to fill the place of deputy clerk. Of course everybody in Steuben County knew Tom Marshall, one of the few Democrats that took part in our court, but I had never given him a second thought. My mind and heart were open.

"My father, William Kemsey, now in Arizona, with my mother, came home one day and announced that he had lost his clerk and was in need of some one to help him. I volunteered, and, upon acquitting myself fairly well, was sworn in as a regular deputy. I saw Judge Marshall come and go, but never thought much about him.

"One morning a Democratic lawyer of our town—the only one of the kind there—announced half in jest and half in earnest that he had a beau for me.

"'Who?' said I, curious.

"'Why, Tom Marshall, a Democrat and a Presbyterian.'

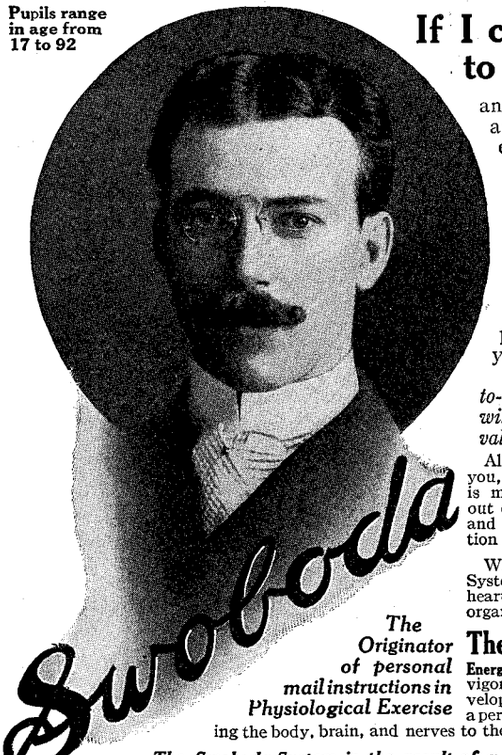
"'He's an old married man,' said I.

"'No, indeed, an old bachelor,' responded my friend.

"Not long after that Mr. Marshall, while out riding with an intimate friend, said: 'I am going to get married, and I bet you can't guess the name of the unfortunate one.'

"'I can the first time,' said the friend; 'the deputy clerk of Steuben County.'

"Mr. Marshall was surprized to know that his 'closely guarded' secret was out.



Pupils range in age from 17 to 92

If I could meet you face to face,

and show you what I have done and am doing daily for others, I could easily and quickly prove to you that *you are only half* as *alive* as you must be to realize the joys of living in full, and that you are only half as well as you should be, half as vigorous as you can be, half as ambitious as you may be, and half as well developed as you ought to be. The fact is, I can prove to you positively, by demonstration, that you are leading an inferior life.

Write me your name and address to-day, before you forget to do it, and I will give you, free by mail, startling and valuable information.

All I ask is the opportunity to explain to you, free of all cost, how the Swoboda System is making vigorous and strong men and women out of weak and poorly developed individuals and thus putting new life, energy, and ambition into those who do not possess it.

Why lead an inferior life when the Swoboda System quickly and positively strengthens the heart, lungs, nervous system, and all internal organs and thus promotes a new kind of health?

The Originator of personal mail instructions in Physiological Exercise

The Swoboda System with the Least Expenditure of Time, Energy and Money and with no Inconvenience Builds vigorous brains, superb, energetic bodies, develops great reserve force, strong muscles, creates a perfect circulation, by revitalizing and developing the body, brain, and nerves to their highest power.

The Swoboda System is the result of a discovery I made in the human body which has absolutely revolutionized the possibilities and effect of exercise. **The results are startling in their extent, and are noticeable from the first day. You never will know what it is to be really well and vigorous, or to comprehend what the *SWOBODA-KIND of health and energy* of body and mind actually is until you give my course of personal mail instructions a short trial.**

When I say that I give something different, something new, more scientific, more rational, effective, and immeasurably superior to anything ever before devised for the uplifting of the human body to a higher plane of efficiency and action, I am only repeating what thousands of prominent men and women of every country on the face of the earth, who have profited by my system, are saying for me voluntarily.

The Swoboda System is no Experiment. I have been giving it successfully to pupils all over the world, for the past seventeen years. I have among my pupils hundreds of doctors, judges, senators, congressmen, members of cabinet, ambassadors, governors, thousands of business men, farmers, mechanics and laborers and almost an equal number of women.

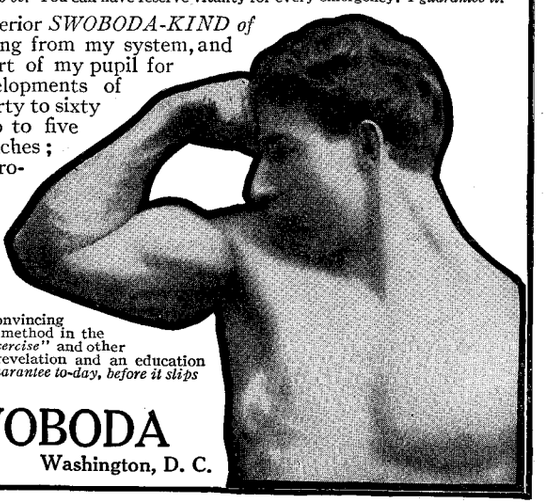
WHAT OTHERS HAVE TO SAY

"Words can not explain the new life it imparts both to body and brain."
"It reduced my weight 29 pounds, increased my chest expansion 5 inches, reduced my waist 6 inches."
"I can not recommend your system too highly, and without flattery believe that its propagation has been of great benefit to the health of the country."
"My reserve force makes me feel that nothing is impossible, my capacity both physically and mentally is increasing daily"
"Your system develops the will, as much as the muscle."
"I thank you, Mr. Swoboda, very sincerely for your kindness and courtesy; you have always done what you said you would."
"I believe it will do all you claim for it; it has certainly made me feel ten years younger."
"Can't describe the satisfaction I feel."
"Worth more than a thousand dollars to me in increased mental and physical capacity."
"I have been enabled by your system to do work of mental character previously impossible for me."
"I was very skeptical, now am pleased with results; have gained 17 pounds."
"The very first lessons began to work magic. In my gratitude I am telling my croaking and complaining friends, 'Try Swoboda.'"
"I consider your system the finest thing a man can take, and would not take anything for the benefit I have received."
"Your system developed me most wonderfully."
"Ten minutes of your exercise is equal in value to three hours of horseback riding."
"Effect was almost beyond belief."
"Chest measurement increases 5½ inches in 60 days."
"All your promises have been fulfilled."
"Swoboda system an intense pleasure."
"Muscles developed to a remarkable degree."
"Gained 20 pounds in weight."
"Did not expect such wonderful results."
"Thought it impossible to get such results."
"Increased 16 pounds in 60 days."
"Gains 17 pounds, sleeps better, muscles larger."
"Your system is a recreation."
"Can not speak too highly of your system."
"Considers it a great discovery."
"Ten minutes of your system better than hours any other."
"Very first lesson worked magically."
"Reduced excessive waist measure 3 inches."

Join the Army of the Vigorous, Strong and Happy

You can be physically just what you wish to be. You can have reserve vitality for every emergency. *I guarantee it.*

In addition to the vastly superior *SWOBODA-KIND of health* of mind and body resulting from my system, and where there is a desire on the part of my pupil for such improvements, the developments of the average person in from thirty to sixty days are: chest expansion, two to five inches; upper arm, one to two inches; and the entire body in proper proportion.



I offer my system on a basis which makes it impossible for you to lose a single penny. *My guarantee is startling, specific and positive.*

I also offer you surprizing and the most convincing evidence ever offered in support of any method in the history of the world. *"The Dangers of Exercise"* and other information, which I send free, will be a revelation and an education to you. *Write for it and my Complete Guarantee to-day, before it slips your mind.* Address

ALOIS P. SWOBODA

226 Victor Building Washington, D. C.

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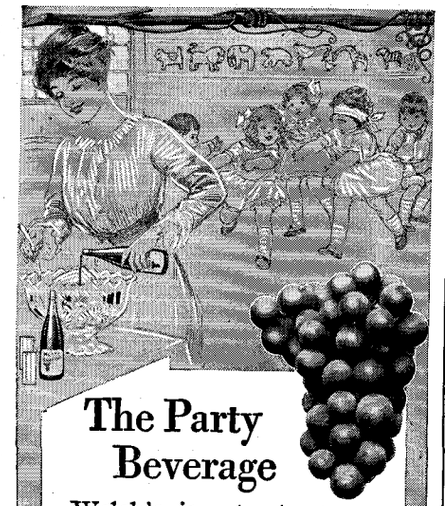


The Party Beverage

Welch's is a treat that is *good* for children. It contributes to happiness and health. They may not consider quality as you do, but the quality is what gives Welch's the delicious taste over which they smack their little lips.

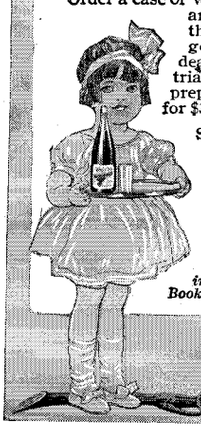
Welch's

"The National Drink"

For the children's party make this simple punch. They will enjoy it, and you know how much children like to have the same things "grown-ups" enjoy.

WELCH PUNCH: Take the juice of three lemons and one orange; one pint of Welch's, one quart of water and one cup of sugar. Mix, garnish with sliced fruits, and serve very cold.

Order a case of Welch's of your dealer and have a supply in the home. If unable to get Welch's of your dealer, we will ship a trial dozen pints, express prepaid east of Omaha, for $3.



Sample 4-ounce bottle, by mail, 10c.

The Welch Grape Juice Co.
Westfield, N. Y.

Welch's, the National Drink, is recommended in the Westfield (Mass.) Book of Pure Foods.

"Long-Life" Silk Men's Shirts Made-To-Order **$3.00**

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By weaving the fine, lustrous "Long-Life" silk and selling finished shirts direct to you we can quote this new low price. Silk shirts keep dressy and clean much longer—pay for themselves in saving laundry expense. We tell how to easily, cheaply launder at home.

Order now! Money back if not satisfied

State neckband size, sleeve length and colors: stripes of either pink, gray, lavender or blue on white ground. **Sent Prepaid.**

Style Book and Samples Free on Request

Long-Life Silk Co., Box 989, Pottstown, Pa.

"A love affair is something that will out. The birds seem to know about it.

"To make a long story short, we were married. We have been married ever since. When Mr. Marshall campaigns or travels on business I go with him. When I go to see my parents in Arizona he goes with me. He is a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian. I was brought up in the Christian Church. One of my grandmothers was a Quakeress."

Mrs. Marshall says her favorite pastime is keeping house and associating with Mr. Marshall. But she thinks she probably would be a great deal more interesting to a whole lot of people if she played golf and tennis, rode horseback, followed the hounds, or took to bridge; and it is altogether probable she will learn some of the popular sports because she is not averse to indulging in the things that others enjoy. Here is still more from Mrs. Marshall's story:

"Mr. Marshall likes baseball and I see the games with him. I used to hitch up our one-horse shay, drive down to the office, and get Mr. Marshall and his men friends and take them out to the games.

"After Mr. Marshall tries golf at Chevy Chase Club I may join him. I want to try it on him first."

"What do you read?"

"I read society novels and he reads detective stories. We are far apart on books. We quarrel and almost come to blows over books. He belittles mine and I belittle his.

"I like books about real people. If I have a hobby it is people. Everybody interests me. All sorts of men and women are worth studying. I like George Ade's people, James Whitcomb Riley's, and Dickens's.

"I am fond of music—grand opera. Mr. Marshall does not like grand opera. I told him once that a man who could not appreciate grand opera had no soul, and he didn't like it.

"Mr. Marshall likes comedy—light opera—and he enjoyed 'The Music Master.' 'Bunty Pulls the Strings' delighted him; he was brought up on the Shorter Catechism.

"We neither fish nor hunt. I am glad he is not a fisherman or a hunter."

"Do you cook or sew?"

"I cook a little, but it is too hard on Mr. Marshall; he says what I cook hurts him. I sew a little, not much.

"My independence as deputy clerk appealed to Mr. Marshall. After we married he told me that he had been eyeing me for two years before he let me know it. I never paid any attention to him."

"What does Mr. Marshall eat to make him look so well?"

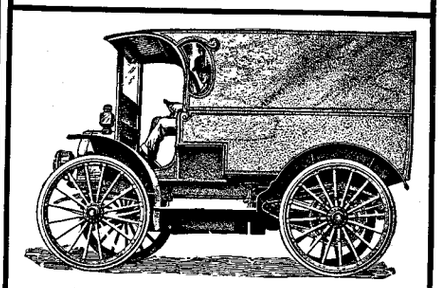
"His diet is very simple, but the food must be well prepared. He does not like à la dishes with red, white, and blue gravy. Baked beans, sauerkraut, and cabbage are favorites. He dislikes salads.

"His cigars are the strongest and blackest ones he can find."

"Does he like animals?"

"Yes; dogs and cats. When we went to Indianapolis we took our cat. Mr. Marshall carried it in a crate from the train to the State House, where it was killed by a bulldog. The cat was a

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR TRUCK—



More Useful Than Horses

A Chicago merchant who bought an International Motor Truck and has used it in his business for over a year, says it costs less to keep it going than it did to keep the three horses he sold when he bought it. In the year that he has used the truck he has had less trouble and fewer delays than he used to have with horses. He saves four hours each day in his trip to the commission houses.

He finds the car specially useful in the morning rush. With it he can cover two delivery routes to customers living within a distance of two miles from his store. The afternoon schedule also calls for two deliveries, which the wagon has made every day since he bought it. Besides covering the regular schedule, it has made as many as eight emergency deliveries in one afternoon; in one case delivering a special telephone rush order from a distance of three miles within a half-hour of the time the order was given.

This record would indicate that there are many things about the International Motor Truck which you should know. Better service at less cost is what we are all looking for. It is an easy matter for you to find out what this car will do for you. All you have to do is drop a card to

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
(Incorporated)
166 Harvester Building Chicago, U S A

Shirley President Suspenders

The adjustable back overcomes every drawback common to ordinary suspenders.

Light, Medium or Extra Heavy. Extra lengths for tall men. Signed guarantee on each pair.

Price 50c, any dealer or the factory

THE C. A. EDGARTON MFG. CO.
401 Main St., Shirley, Mass.

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country cat and not used to the ways of the city."

"Is Mr. Marshall ever serious?"

"Oh, yes, most of the time. Now and then he is severe."

"Do you like Washington?"

"I don't see how I can help liking Washington when I get my bearings. I liked official life in Indiana. Politics and politicians entertain me."

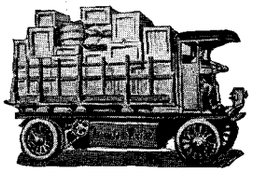
"Do you like society?"

"Yes, real society, very much. I don't like cocktail or highball society that wants me to drink such things. I do not mind other people drinking if they want to, but they must not expect me to follow their example. I just don't care for cocktails, highballs, and the like, and it is no use trying to get me to drink them. There is more to society, I hope, than that. We do not serve or use wines of any kind in our home. Back home I was a church worker, a Sunday-school teacher."

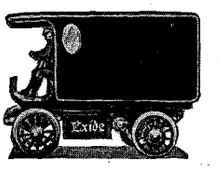
Mrs. Marshall is frequently described as brunette. She is more of a blonde. Her hair is light brown and her eyes dark brown. She says that Mr. Marshall has fine eyes. A boy told her they were "taking eyes" and delighted her.

THE MANAGER'S PART IN MAKING A BALL TEAM

BASEBALL fans often wonder why a manager with plenty of money can't buy up the star players in the weaker teams. It would seem that the less pecunious magnates ought to be more than willing to sell a few high-priced men now and then and develop new ones, but quite the contrary is true. In 1910, we are told, when the Washington team was one of the weakest in the American League, Hugh Jennings, of the Detroit Tigers, decided to buy Pitcher Walter Johnson and Catcher Street. He knew he was going to have a hard fight for the pennant, and the two would help him win it. He called Washington on the telephone, and asked if Johnson and Street were for sale, and the man at the other end of the wire promptly told him that they were not. Jennings offered $20,000, then $25,000, then $30,000, and the Washington magnate just laughed. Street was a good catcher, but Jennings was really after Walter Johnson. He wanted him so badly that he would have readily given up thirty thousand dollars for him alone. The incident is proof that good generalship, and not a large bank account, is what usually makes a good ball team. And some additional evidence bearing upon the same fact is contained in an article signed by Christy Mathewson, the famous Giant pitcher, and published in the New York *American*. Some of the newspapers have been saying lately that most of the articles appearing under the names of baseball players and managers are whipt into shape by trained reporters. It is said that "Matty" signs articles written by Charles N. Wheeler, perhaps



The Big Economy in Using ELECTRIC VEHICLES



depends largely on the battery with which cars are equipped. The ability to climb heavy grades, haul big loads, give satisfactory service in hot or cold weather and the cost of maintenance and operation are questions that to a very great degree relate to the battery.

The 4 "Exide" Batteries

"Exide", "Hycap-Exide", "Thin-Exide", "Ironclad-Exide"

are the result of years of study and experience in the manufacture of vehicle batteries. Each of these batteries has its special field of usefulness depending upon the type of car and the service for which it is used.

These "Exide" Batteries will run Electric Cars—commercial or pleasure—more miles with less expense, less attention and with a greater continuity of service than any other batteries made. The best proof of their superiority is the fact that the majority of the prominent electric vehicle makers all use and endorse these "Exide" Batteries.

Investigate the electric vehicle as applied to your business. Find out how much it will save you for light delivery or heavy haulage work. Remember the importance of the battery. Insist on an "Exide".

Get our battery publications and our advice on the best type of battery for the car you will select, or that you now use. Our nearest office is at your service.

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO.

1888 PHILIDELPHIA 1913

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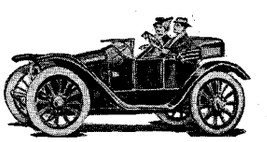
Use the "Exide" Battery for Gas Car Lighting, Starting or Ignition



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For Men and Women—embody every feature of comfort, style and durability, combining the practical suggestions of the most prominent riders of two continents and our thirty years' manufacturing experience.
Send for illustrated catalogue B describing styles and accessories and giving the names of many prominent users.
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The BEST Light

Cheapest and best light for homes, stores, factories, churches and public halls. Makes and burns its own gas. Brighter than electricity or acetylene. Cheaper than kerosene. Over 200 styles. Agents wanted. Write for catalogue.

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92 E. 5th St., Canton, O.

Built any Size

Cornell Sectional Cottages
Complete Painted Ready to Set Up

Garages, Stores, Churches, School-houses, Playhouses, Studio, etc.
Built in sections, convenient for handling and are quickly and easily erected simply by bolting sections together. Skilled labor is not necessary to set them up, as all sections are numbered and everything fits. Built of first-class material in the largest and best portable house factory in America. Buildings are substantial and as durable as if built on the ground by local contractors. Are handsomer and COST MUCH LESS. We build houses to meet every requirement. We pay freight. Art catalog by mail on receipt of 4c stamps.

WYCKOFF LUMBER & MFG. CO., 408 Wyckoff Street, Ithaca, New York

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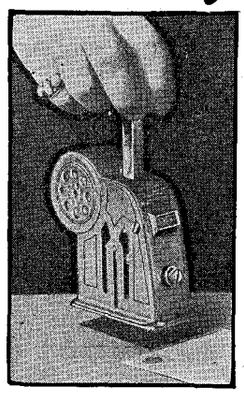
This Machine Pays 25% Annually

Every office with one or more employees loses by misuse an average of at least one two-cent postage stamp a day. Nearly 10,000 investigations—in large and small offices—proves our statement. This two cents a day—for 300 business days—represents the actual annual saving of 25% made on the investment in a



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All express paid. Rugs sent on approval.

L. B. LAWTON, MAJOR U. S. A., Retired
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This bunch of artificial **VIOLETS**
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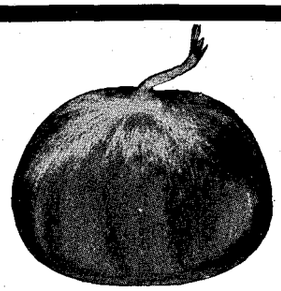
Same as sold in stores everywhere for $1.50. 48 violets and 12 imported leaves; stems wrapped in tinfoil, and finished with silk cord and tassel. Excellent imitations, delicately perfumed and very stylish. Buy direct from the makers and save one-third. Mail us a dollar bill today. Money back if you want it.

THE VELVOR ARTIFICIAL FLOWER CO.
62 State Street Rochester, N. Y.



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Mammoth, Sweet Chestnut
BEARS FIRST YEAR
Paxinos Orchard Crop brought $30,000

Plant for profit, for pleasure or for decoration—plant a thousand trees or a single one. A ***safe tree*** to plant in ***zero climates,*** or in ***hot climates.*** Succeeds in drought, in frost, in poor soil and upon steep hillsides—the roughest of lands.

United States Pomologist, G. B. Brackett, says "It is of large size, fine appearance and excellent flavor."

We own exclusive control of the Sober Paragon. This copyrighted metal seal is attached to every genuine tree.

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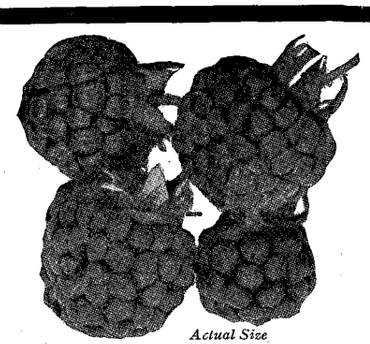

Actual Size

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The Raspberry for the Million and the Millionaire. "There's Millions In It."

St. Regis produces continuously ***from June to Nov.***—heavy crops of large, luscious, sugary berries of bright crimson. ***Bears first season planted.***

Its summer and autumn crops do not consist of a few scattered berries, but good to heavy pickings all the time. One party who had a small patch, ½ an acre, picked and shipped from it ***two to three pickings each week for four months*** and his profits were enormous.

Grows successfully in any soil—endures without injury, heat, drought and severest cold.

Our 1913 Catalog and Planting Guide—Includes Nut Culture, Fruits, Roses, Shrubs, Evergreens, etc., mailed Free on Request.

GLEN BROS., Inc. Glenwood Nursery Est'd 1866 2065 Main St., Rochester, N. Y.

just as some of the world's famous novelists used to sign books which they outlined, but did not actually write. Whoever the author, he gives us more evidence of the fact that the building up of a good team usually depends more upon the manager than upon the size of the magnate's purse:

Griffith's style is peculiar to himself. He makes changes for which not even ball players can figure out the reason. I doubt if "Griff" has any reason in mind himself, sometimes, but he always wants it known he is an authority. He is the absolute boss of his players, and in this resembles McGraw somewhat. Griffith is also a great fighter, and one to keep after the umpire if he does not think he is getting a square deal. Off the field, Griffith is one of the finest men in baseball, but frequently, in the excitement of the game, he will talk in a whine which is very irritating to the young player.

"Griff" is a great man to get out on the coaching lines and try to rattle the opposing pitcher, especially if he is a youngster. They tell a story of how he tried to shake the heart of Grover Cleveland Alexander, the sensational twirler of the Philadelphia club, the first year he was in the league. Griffith got after Alexander the first time he started against the Reds, expecting to scare the youngster out of the pitching box.

"Now, boys," he began, "let's get to this busher right away so that he won't waste any time thinking he is a Big Leaguer."

Alexander, it is said, just looked over at Griffith, smiled, and said: "Hire a hall."

The game was a tight one, and "Mike" Mitchell was coming to the bat with a man on second base along in the eighth inning.

"Now, 'Mike,'" said Griffith, "this is the time to make a display of the busher. Mop up the bases."

Alexander turned and walked out of the box and over toward third base, where Griffith was coaching.

"Listen," he told Griffith, "your patter annoys me. I'm going to show up that big boob at the bat. You say he has a reputation as a hitter. Well, they don't come too high for me. The higher they are the further they fall."

Alexander then struck Mitchell out.

Griffith tried to get after me one afternoon several years ago, and attempted to talk me out of the game. But I never answer back. This coaching conversation does not bother me. It was immediately after the time Griffith attempted to worry me that I took twenty-two games in succession from the Cincinnati club, and Griffith abandoned his plan to try to annoy me.

To introduce an analysis of McGraw's methods would be merely repetition because so much has been already said and written about the boss of the Giants. He treats his players fairly, gives each one the same deal, is the absolute boss, and plans his games and executes his moves with the precision of an expert chess player maneuvering his pieces. McGraw will not brook insubordination, and has a tongue which will cut any man who crosses him in his judgment. He never gives up, and this spirit of his has been soaked up by

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the players on the Giants. In picking a new man, McGraw selects one who has plenty of fight, and then he works to put more fight into him. He does not want a player on his club whose back will droop when the other team gets ahead.

"Now is the time to get in there and start fighting," says "Mac," if the other side is leading by three or four runs. He drives unmercifully, and forgets everything about the battle when it is over. He may make all kinds of reflections on the intelligence of the player after he has thrown the ball to the wrong base only to ride home in the ball players' car after the game. Baseball men look up to him as an authority on the game, and he has the respect of all his players.

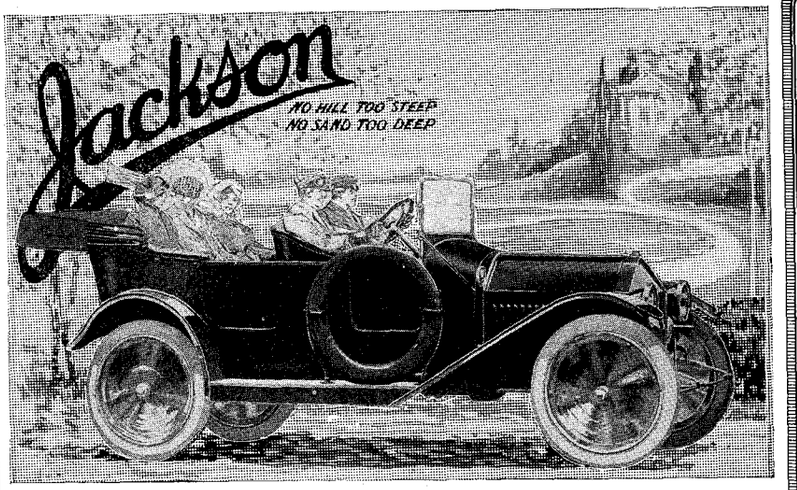
One night last summer, when the Giants were traveling between two cities in the Middle West, McGraw caught some of them playing poker after midnight. He fined two veteran players a hundred dollars apiece, and the rest of the men had smaller sums deducted from their next salary checks. Last season McGraw collected about $800 in fines. The writer goes on:

"Connie" Mack is of a more retiring nature than any of the other great managers, such as Jennings, Clarke, McGraw, and Chance. Mack prefers college men for his club, altho he likes some of the players developed in the minor leagues, too. Mack thinks that college men are desirable for two reasons, one being they are supposed to be able to grasp situations and think more quickly, and the other that they will keep themselves in better condition because they regard baseball as a profession. But, of course, Mack is searching for the same essentials in his players that every other manager wants, but which some fail to discover. These are nerve, brains, and physical ability.

Mack has displayed excellent judgment in picking his players. It is said he could tell you by looking at a moving picture of a man in action whether he would do for the big league or not. Mack says he looks for nerve in his players first. Of course, he could not see this quality from a moving picture very readily unless he should watch a baseman make a play on a runner sliding into the bag. Then he wants brains, because the success of the Athletics has largely been the result of the quick-thinking ball players on the club. He, together with McGraw, is a great stickler for speed.

Jack Coombs, the Philadelphia pitcher, is a great example of the kind of man "Connie" Mack has developed. Coombs was just a good pitcher when he came to the Athletics. Under Mack he has developed into one of the stars of the last three or four seasons. Coombs combines the ability, nerve, and brains, as he has frequently demonstrated. The first game that he worked in the series of 1911 for the world's championship he pitched wonderful ball against me, and won in extra innings after Baker banged out that home run.

Mack is a very sportsmanlike manager. When Larry Doyle scored an important run in the fifth game of the 1911 world's series he failed to touch the plate, but slid just a few inches clear of it. Several Philadelphia fanatics rushed to Mack that



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Then, also our engineers were learning how to handle and harmonize such elements as power and weight and wheelbase to produce balance and the greatest riding ease in the finished car.

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You will hear a great deal of talk about comfort; but we ask you to remember that Jackson comfort is comfort-in-fact, the result of years of experience and careful engineering and experimental work.

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H. R. Olmstead & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.
Bering Tire & Rubber Co., Houston, Texas.
Todd Rubber Co., New Haven, Conn.
Atkinson Tire & Supply Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
C. D. Franke & Co., Charleston, S. C.
L. J. Barth, Rochester, N. Y.

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night and urged him to protest the game, the winning of which would have meant the series to his club then.

"He could have touched the plate, couldn't he?" answered "Connie" to the protest advocates.

"Yes," they agreed.

"Well, I don't want to win a world's series that way, and I don't believe any of the boys do. There will be no protest."

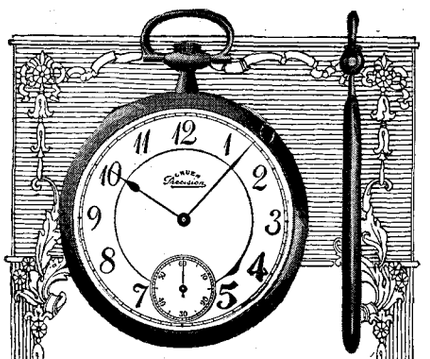
Frank Chance, on whom much attention has been focused recently, is gruffer in his manners. Pitchers who go into the box and go bad declare that his fashion of removing them does little toward encouraging them or pampering their vanity. Chance has the reputation of being irritable. There is a story told of some young pitcher for whom "Charley" Murphy had paid $3,000, and Murphy likes three thousand dollars as much as any one. Chance was giving this pitcher his first trial. He took five minutes to deliver his first ball. He was preparing to pitch the second when Chance rushed out from the bench.

"Beat it," he said. "Beat it fast, and, when I get to the clubhouse, I don't want to find you there. You won't do. You are released."

Chance had suffered very much from headaches during the last years he was with the Chicago club, and this made him easily irritated. He is also the kind of manager who never forgets the game, and plays it over in his sleep. It is constantly on his mind, and he worries over it continually. In this he is exactly the opposite to McGraw.

OUR NEW TRUST-FIGHTER

THE fact that James Clark McReynolds' name did not appear very often in front-page headlines until he was mentioned for the Attorney-Generalship does not necessarily mean that he is what a baseball "fan" might call a recruit from the bushes. Nor is he merely an able and successful lawyer with a record for corporation practise. He knows a great deal about the ways of "big business," but most of his knowledge of it has been acquired through fighting corporations in the Federal courts, and in some very notable cases his client has been Uncle Sam. He represented the Government in the celebrated Tobacco Trust case and helped Mr. Wickersham win the judgment which is said to have divorced the anthracite railroads from the big coal companies. But he did not always agree with his superior when it came to asking the courts to unscramble the combines; he always prefers an ax to a pruning-knife. When Mr. McReynolds was arguing that if the heads of the tobacco combine could not make satisfactory dissolution plans the Government ought to appoint a receiver to sell them out, one of the lawyers for the corporation suggested that such procedure would involve a destruction of property rights of individual defendants, and that it would amount to confiscation. "What if it is!",



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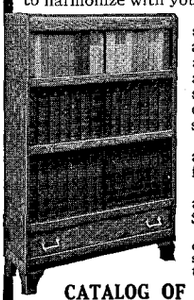

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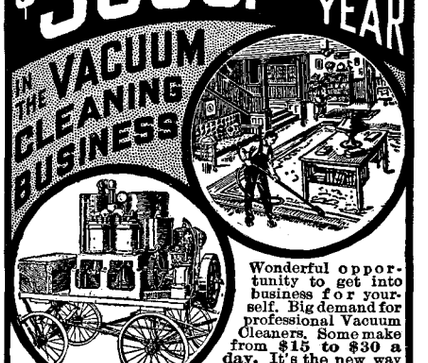

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replied McReynolds. "Since when has property illegally and criminally acquired come to have any rights?" The story of his career is told in the New York *Times*, which says in part:

Besides satisfying public sentiment as not being a corporation lawyer and as having already attained distinction in the enforcement of the Sherman Law, Mr. McReynolds had the qualification, not to be disregarded, of physical strength to cope with the actual labor of administering the Department of Justice for the next four years, a task which corporation lawyers say will be tremendous. One of the men who was himself conspicuously mentioned for Attorney-General pointed out to his friends that Mr. Wickersham, tho both able and conscientious, had satisfied neither the masses nor the magnates in his administration of the Sherman Law, and yet had worked so hard as to age him visibly.

Mr. McReynolds is under fifty-two and something over six feet high, with a calm and dispassionate manner suggestive of capacity for work without any nervous strain whatever. Incidentally, he is the only bachelor in President Wilson's Cabinet. Altho regarded as a Tennessean, he was born in Elkton, Ky., but he was educated at the University of Nashville, where he was graduated in 1882. Two years later he took his law degree at the University of Virginia, after which he settled in Nashville. He was in the real-estate business for a few years and became known as a successful business man before he did as a lawyer. His appointment to a professorship at Vanderbilt University came in 1900, three years before he went into the Department of Justice. In 1907 he resigned as Assistant Attorney-General and engaged in private practise in New York City, but in a short time he was again engaged as a special assistant to prosecute the anthracite cases.

When a young man Mr. McReynolds was secretary to Justice Jackson of the United States Supreme Court, and he was a close personal friend of the late Justice Harlan. Another intimate friend of his is Judge Jacob McGavock Dickinson, who was Secretary of War under President Taft, and is now engaged in prosecuting the United States Steel Corporation. Before he moved to Chicago Judge Dickinson also lived in Nashville. He now automatically becomes attached to the staff of his former neighbor and old associate, Mr. McReynolds.

Both of them were Gold Democrats in 1896, and Mr. McReynolds ran for Congress under the Palmer and Buckner standard. In that campaign Junius Parker, later counsel for the Tobacco Trust, was one of those associated with the man who was afterward to prosecute it.

The first question of importance that will come before the new Attorney-General is the pending dissolution of the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific merger. It was expected that the decree would be entered in accordance with the plan agreed to by Mr. Wickersham before he went out of office, but the California Public Service Commission took action that has held the matter up, and the railroad interests will now have Mr. McReynolds, with his more radical ideas, to deal with.

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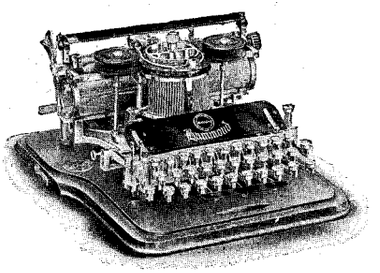

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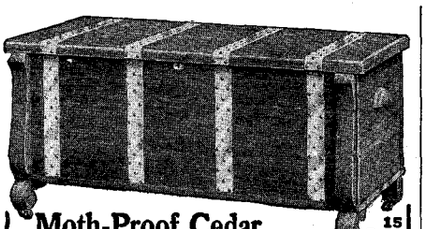

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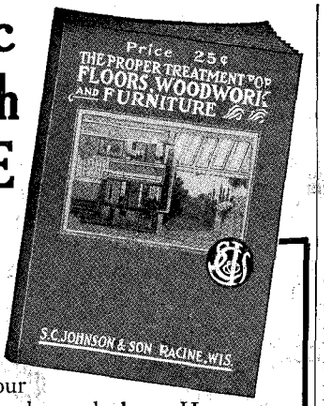

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WHAT COURTS SOMETIMES DO TO PEOPLE

METING out justice to persons accused of crimes or misdemeanors is no easy task, and the criticism of courts in particular cases by persons who do not know all the facts and circumstances is liable to miss the mark, but now and then there comes to light a case of apparent flagrant miscarriage of justice which provokes even the most cautious editors to censure the judges or the legal machinery responsible for seemingly unjust punishment. Two cases in point have recently been brought to public attention by the newspapers. The first of these comes from Georgia, and the story is told in an editorial from the Pittsburg *Dispatch:*

While in a strict interpretation of its jurisdiction the Supreme Court of Georgia may have technical justification for its refusal to interfere with the eleven-years' sentence passed upon ten-year-old Ollie Taylor for the theft of a five-cent bottle of a soda-fountain drink, holding that "while the slight value of the article stolen is matter to be given weight by the court imposing sentence," the lay public must wonder if there is no way under the laws of Georgia by which a penalty so outrageously excessive could not be reversed.

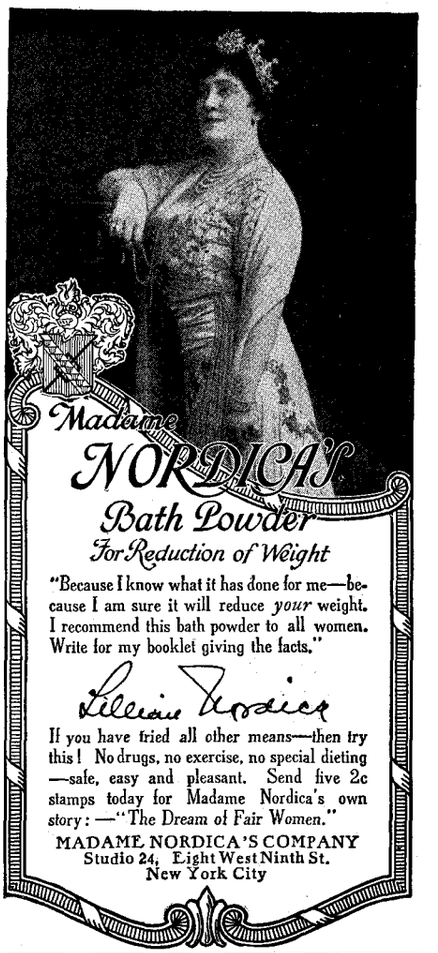
The unfortunate boy, who has already served three years of his sentence, despite a three-years' effort by his father to have it set aside, will be twenty-one when his term expires. His childhood will have been sacrificed. He will have forfeited all the joys of boyhood and will have nothing to look back to except the stern reprisal of the law. What are the prospects for a youth with that experience, resenting bitterly the injustice of society which has filched from him the years when he should have been most care-free and happiest, becoming a useful citizen? Will not the tendency and the conditions of his upbringing tend inevitably to degrade him, to turn him loose with hatred and desperation in his heart, to become a prey to evil associations and in turn to prey upon the society that has so irretrievably wronged him?

The child of ten pleaded guilty. There is no hint that in that brief period he had established a criminal record so terrible as to require an eleven-years' incarceration for the protection of the public. In fact, it is impossible to imagine any attendant circumstances that could have warranted or excused the imposition of a penalty so heartless and so little calculated to serve the ends of justice or of society.

The second case is that of a young man convicted in the Buckeye State, and we read about it in the Jersey City *Journal:*

The laws and constitution of Ohio have been held up as models which might be copied to advantage in other States, and it is undeniable that there are some good points in both, but there are also some laws which it would be a crime to copy.

One of these laws has been brought to public attention through the case of William Walsh, now a lunatic, a young man who was sent to prison six years ago on a life sentence for stealing a piece of bacon worth about one dollar.



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Walsh at the time was out of work and penniless. He entered a dwelling-house at night and took the piece of bacon. When arrested he pleaded guilty and thus was deprived of a jury trial.

Without a recommendation to mercy by a jury Judge Allread said he had no choice under the law but to pass a life sentence for burglary upon the prisoner. There could be no recommendation in the absence of a jury. The admission by the prisoner that he had stolen because he was starving made a jury trial unnecessary.

A few months in a hopeless prison destroyed the young man's reason, and he was sent to an asylum for criminals, where he now is, thirty-one years old, his mind gone.

Surely the simple statement of such a case should result in a change of the law. It certainly should cause very close inspection of any law emanating from Ohio.

Victor Hugo in "Les Misérables" showed how Jean Valjean got a life sentence for stealing a loaf of bread, and that novel produced a reform in France.

The case of William Walsh should do as much for Ohio or any other State that has similar barbaric laws on its statute books.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Timely Warning.—"You'd better eat it slow," said Willie to the clergyman who was dining with the family. "Mama never gives more'n one piece of pie."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Usual Kind.—"How fast is your car, Jimpson?" asked Harkaway.

"Well," said Jimpson, "it keeps about six months ahead of my income generally."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Doing a Man's Part.—"What are you doing for our cause?" asked a suffragette worker.

"Doing?" replied the man. "I'm supporting one of your most enthusiastic members."—*Detroit Free Press.*

American View.—"So you don't approve of those London suffragettes?"

"I don't know much about them," replied Miss Cayenne; "but I can't help feeling that a woman who can't subdue a few men without the use of dynamite is something of a failure."—*Washington Star.*

Striking His Trail.—"Good afternoon, Johnny!" said the nice young lady visiting his mother's house in the sweet cause of charity. "Why don't you come to our Sunday-school? A lot of your little friends have joined, and we are going to have a lovely party."

Johnny shook his head. Then he suddenly exclaimed:

"Has a boy named Johnson, with red hair, joined yet?"

"Yes, dear," said the nice young lady, "and he seems to like it. He's such a good little boy!"

"Huh! Is he?" muttered Johnny. "Well, if he's there, I'll come, too. I've been looking for him for three months, and never knew where to find him before."—*Chicago Journal.*

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50c per case of 6 glass stoppered bottles

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Simplicity and sturdiness meet in this car

The Hupmobile is as much at home in the lumber camps as on the boulevards. As one enthusiast puts it, "It will run anywhere that a dog can go."

Quality in looks and construction without high cost is the problem our engineers have conquered.

Look at the clean body lines, free from outside trappings, which not only make for beauty, but for easier care of the car.

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There are but four rods from front to rear; and a rear axle so sturdy that truss rods are not needed.

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You should have our new catalog, which details many of the worth-while advantages of Hupmobile practice. Write for it.

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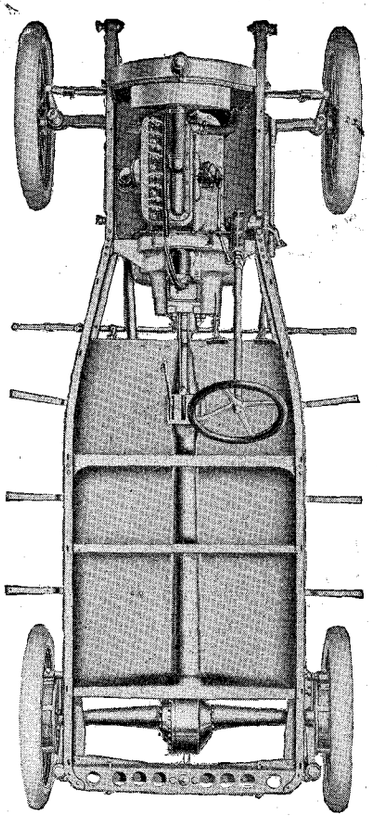
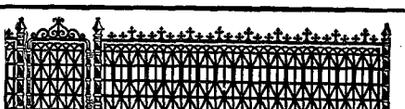


Hupmobile "32" Touring Car (illustrated), fully equipped, $1000

F. O. B. Detroit, including equipment of windshield, mohair top with envelope, Jiffy curtains, speedometer, quick detachable rims, rear shock absorber, gas headlights, Prest-o-lite tank, oil lamps, tools, and horn.

Three speeds forward and reverse, sliding gears. Four cylinder motor, 3¼-inch bore and 5½-inch stroke; wheelbase, 106 inches; 32x3½-inch tires. Standard color black. Trimmings, black and nickel.

"32" Six-passenger Touring Car, fully equipped, $1200 f.o.b. Detroit
"32" Roadster, fully equipped, $1000 f.o.b. Detroit
"32" Delivery, fully equipped, $1100 f.o.b. Detroit
"20" H. P. Runabout, fully equipped, $750 f.o.b. Detroit



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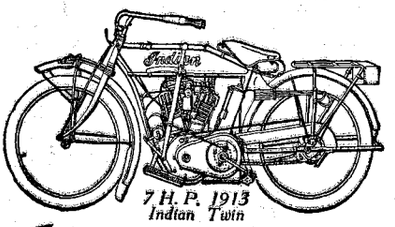
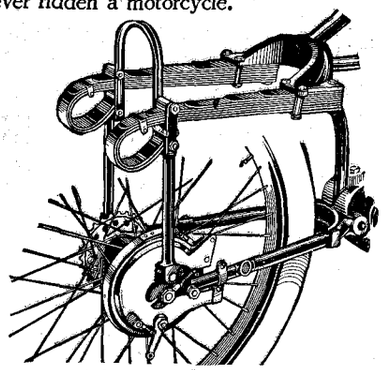


Indian Motocycle

This is the 1913 model, 7 horse-power, twin cylinder. The last word in motorcycle construction.

The new CRADLE SPRING FRAME has done away with vibration and jolting.

Greatest comfort feature ever invented. Keenly appreciated by anyone who has ever ridden a motorcycle.



New Indian Cradle Spring Frame.

The addition of Footboards with separate brake control is another comfort feature. Improved luggage carrier fitted free to all models.

Free demonstration at over 2000 Indian dealers throughout the country

Prices { 4 H. P. Single, $200 / 7 H. P. Twin, $250 } f.o.b. Factory

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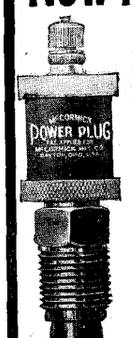

Develops more engine power because the explosions are more rapid and more complete; maintains the extra power because there are no points to displace or burn away; reduces fuel consumption because it explodes a leaner mixture and any mixture more effectually. Spark plug renewals and troubles eliminated.

More engine power and less cost for owners of motor cars, trucks, motorcycles, motor boats or stationary gas, gasoline and kerosene engines if the firing is done by

McCormick Power Plugs
(Take the place of spark plugs)

Try for 20 days. Money refunded if not as represented. Price $2.00 each net, postpaid. (Mention size and model of machine.) Further particulars on application.

McCormick Manufacturing Company
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Enemies.—KNICKER—"Jones says he is an impressionist."

BOCKER—"Then I am a suppressionist."—*New York Sun.*

Crafty.—FIRST ENGLISHMAN—"Why do you allow your wife to be a militant suffragette?"

SECOND ENGLISHMAN—"When she's busy wrecking things outside we have comparative peace at home."—*Life.*

Proof.—"Do you think," said the intellectual young woman, "that there is any truth in the theory that big creatures are better-natured than small ones?"

"Yes," answered the young man, "I do. Look at the difference between the Jersey mosquito and the Jersey cow."—*Life.*

The Likeness.—"Why do you refer to political offices as 'pie'?" asked the interested foreigner.

"Possibly," replied Miss Cayenne, "because pie is something which relieves present hunger, but invites future dyspepsia."—*Washington Star.*

Too Luxurious.

Mary had a little lamb,
Observe the tense, we pray,
For with the prices that prevail
It couldn't be to-day.
—*New York Sun.*

Read This, Boys.—VERY YOUNG MAN—"You wouldn't think it, but I've just paid $5,000 in cash for a house, all made by my own pluck and perseverance."

YOUNG LADY—"Really! What business are you in?"

VERY YOUNG MAN—"I'm a son-in-law."—*Tit-Bits.*

No Excitement.—A young man was compelled by his father to turn farmer against his will. Not liking the profession, he went and hanged himself, leaving this written statement: "Farming is a most senseless pursuit; a mere laboring in a circle. You sow that you may reap, and then you reap that you may sow! Nothing ever comes of it."—*Life.*

Recognizing Genius.—MERCHANT (to detective)—"Some fellow has been representing himself as a collector of ours. He's been taking in more money than any two of the men we have and I want him collared as quickly as possible."

DETECTIVE—"All right. I'll have him in jail in less than a week."

MERCHANT—"Great Scott, man! I don't want to put him in jail; I want to engage him."—*Boston Transcript.*

Favorite Fiction.—"Old Chap, You Haven't Changed a Bit in Thirty Years!"

"Dear Maria: I Eagerly Seize the First Opportunity to Write to You."

"Universally Pronounced by Press and Public to Be the Greatest Play of Modern Times."

"Mr. Chairman, I Rise with the Greatest Reluctance, but—"

"I Don't Know Whether You Owe Us Anything or Not, Mr. Smith, but I'll See."

"George, I Wouldn't Say a Word to Hurt Your Feelings for the World."

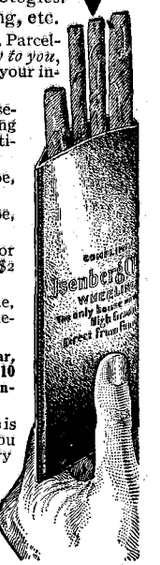
"I Admire Your Nerve!"—*Chicago Tribune.*

TRY THESE FOUR WHEELING STOGIES

You never smoked their equal

Send us ten cents. We'll send you, postpaid, four I-SEE-CO. Wheeling Stogies, for you to try. **Also a clear Havana cigar** and a handy 6-inch leatherette pocket pouch to carry your stogies in, **with an** interesting booklet on Wheeling Stogies. Your dime is for postage, packing, etc.

Name of brand and price per box, Parcel-Postpaid, *direct from our factory to you*, will be attached to each stogie for your information; for *you'll want more.*



I-SEE-CO. stogies are made from select, prime quality tobacco, all long fillers, containing no binders nor artificial flavoring, **no paste.**

I-SEE-CO. JR., 5-in. Panatela Shape, $2 per hundred, $1 for box of fifty.

I-SEE-CO. SR., 6-in. Panatela Shape, $3 per hundred, $1.50 for fifty.

SLENDORA XX, a thin model for between acts, packed 100 in a box, $2 per hundred.

SLENDORA XXX, 6-in. extra fine, 100 in box, $3 per hundred. A decided novelty.

HAVATOBA—A big, clear Havana cigar, Panatela shape, 5¼ inch, equal to any 10 cent cigar you ever smoked. $5 per hundred, packed 50 in a box.

If you think smoking these samples is not a fair trial, order a box. If you don't find them highly satisfactory after smoking a few, return the remainder and we'll refund your money at once.

References: Any Wheeling bank, Dun's or Bradstreet's.

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for use in the Office, the Study, the Library. You can bind your own pamphlets, magazines, manuscripts, newspapers, etc., both easily and cheaply. Sample box sent postpaid, consisting of two KLIPS of each of 7 SIZES with one pair of Keys for 75c

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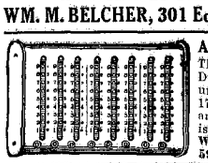

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They add quickly, easily, accurately. Durable; easily reset. Capacity 8 columns. None better for the price. 17,000 sold. Delivery prepaid. Guaranteed as represented. The $3.50 adder is **Self Indicating. Order today. Agents Wanted. J.H. Bassett & Co., Dept. 56-A, 5921 Indiana Ave., Chicago.**

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Pittsburgh Visible Typewriter

A Standard Machine for Twenty Years

Has all the newest improvements. Removable keyboard for cleaning and repairing. Back spacer. Tabulator. Two-color ribbon. Perfect touch. Quick action. Absolute alignment. Universal keyboard.

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All His Own.—"Does your lad find his sums hard?"

"Oh, no; the sums are easy enough, but his results are too original to suit the teacher."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Sure Sign.—One day a teacher was having a first-grade class in physiology. She asked them if they knew that there was a burning fire in the body all of the time. One little girl spoke up and said:

"Yes'em, when it is a cold day I can see the smoke."—*National Monthly.*

Wisdom of Sorghum.—"What is your notion of an ideal statesman?"

"An ideal statesman, in my opinion," replied Senator Sorghum, "is a man who knows how to keep his ear to the ground without lying down on his job."—*Washington Star.*

Reversed Himself.—"What's the trouble now?" demanded his employer, when the office boy came in half an hour late.

"The ice on the pavements," said the lad. "Every step I took, I slipt back two."

"You did, eh? Then how did you ever get here?"

"I started back home."—*Judge.*

A Hint.—MR. SPRIGGINS (gently)—"My dear, a Boston man was shot at by a burglar, and his life was saved by a button which the bullet struck."

MRS. SPRIGGINS—"Well, what of it?"

MR. SPRIGGINS—"Nothing, only the button must have been on."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

Business Head.—"Open the window, waiter; I am roasting," a customer exclaimed who had just dined at a Paris restaurant.

"Shut it up, waiter; I am frozen," protested a man who had just sat down.

The waiter hesitated. The proprietor settled the dispute at once.

"Obey the customer who has not yet dined," he said.—*London Daily Mail.*

Slightly Mistaken.—A very rich American went to London and met an Englishman, who—strangely enough—liked him, and asked him to his house.

The Englishman was a great collector of antiques, curiosities, etc., and showed the American, among other things, a table and a chair, and, pointing to them, said: "That table and that chair once belonged to Milton."

"Really!" said the American, kneeling down and reverently kissing both table and chair.

"And," continued the Englishman, "that table was the very one on which that immortal classic, 'Paradise Lost,' was written."

"What was written?" questioned the guest.

"'Paradise Lost,'" was the reply.

"Who wrote it?" again questioned the American.

"Milton," replied the host.

"Who did you say owned that table?"

"Milton," again answered the host.

"Gosh!" ejaculated the rich one, in a tone of disgust. "I thought you said Lipton."—*Kansas City Star.*

"HERE'S MY BURGLAR INSURANCE"

That sense of security which banishes care accompanies the use of

Corbin Locks

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You will find all the elements of an ideal investment for savings or trust funds combined in the

SIX PER CENT CERTIFICATES

offered by this company.

They are sound—absolutely protected by abundant first mortgage security—They are profitable—Six per cent is a very liberal return for so sound an investment—

They are convenient in form—issued in multiples of $100—

They are payable on demand at any time after two years—

In more than 18 years this company has never been a day late in the mailing of interest checks or in repayment of principal.

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1045 Calvert Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

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A "Royal" Road to Health

PURE olive oil is acknowledged by health-experts to be one of the best strength-givers, nerve-tonics and tissue-builders known.

Royal Olive Oil is the HIGHEST PRICED and RICHEST in NOURISHMENT. Put up in soft, soluble capsules, you can take this oil without disagreeable taste. Royal-Olvules slip down the throat as easily as the pulp of a grape. They cause no discomfort, merely assisting Nature in her process of lubricating and cleansing the intestines, building up tissue, strengthening nerves, clearing and beautifying the complexion.

Box of 120 Royal-Olvules $1.00
Sample Box, 24 Royal-Olvules 25c } Delivered

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PUGET SOUND MILLS & TIMBER CO.
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6%
SERIAL GOLD BONDS

Dated January 2, 1913, Coupon Bonds of $1,000 and $500 each, maturing in semi-annual series from January 2, 1915, to July 2, 1926. Principal and semi-annual interest payable at the First National Bank of Chicago and the First National Bank of New York. First Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, and Augustus S. Peabody, Chicago, Trustees.

These bonds are secured by an absolute first mortgage on 30,000 acres of land and 1,018,275,000 feet of standing timber in Clallam County, Washington, together with new saw and shingle mills having a capacity of 350,000 feet of lumber and 50,000 feet of shingles in ten hours.

We summarize the strong features of this bond issue as follows:

1st. The total fixed assets of the Company are conservatively valued at nearly **four times** the present bond issue.

2nd. The Company's timber is in a compact body on Puget Sound and is available by rail and water to profitable markets in all parts of the world.

3rd. The mortgage provides for ample sinking fund and any surplus at the end of any year MUST be applied in redeeming bonds in reverse of numerical order at 102½ and accrued interest.

4th. The ownership of the property is in strong hands, and the management is experienced and efficient.

5th. The timber is in a district where destructive forest fires are unknown.

We offer the unsold balance of this issue, $100,000, in a fair range of maturities at par and accrued interest, **to net 6%.**

Ask for Circular No. 789 R

Peabody, Houghteling & Co.

(Established 1865)

105 S. La Salle Street, Chicago

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

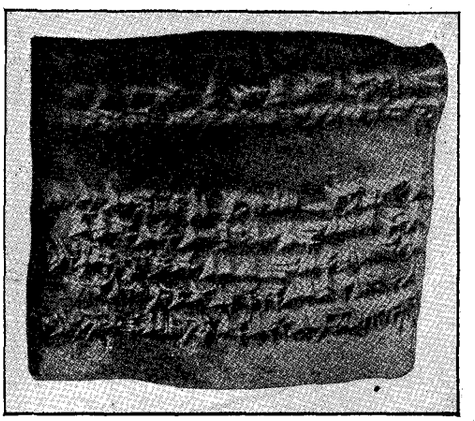
PRESENT CONDITIONS

CURRENT comment on the fall in February and March of prices for railway and industrial securities ascribes it in part to the uncertainty over tariff changes, but to a larger extent to conditions in Europe. The Balkan War in itself was sufficient to upset markets in most European financial centers, a movement directly reflected in this country soon after the war began last October. A notable acceleration to the downward movement occurred within the past month, when a tight money market in Berlin, attended by a sale of securities, followed a proposed new and burdensome tax for armament purposes. Altogether, these influences have been sufficient to bring the prices of most stocks to the lowest point reached in considerably more than a year.

These declines have occurred in the face of excellent trade conditions all over the country. Indeed, there has been so much prosperity in trade that this in itself has produced another cause of reaction through overinflation in certain lines of business. During the past eighteen months, says *Moody's Magazine*, "hardly a week has gone by that some big commercial trade and selling flotation has not taken place—rubber companies, biscuit companies, collar companies, bread companies, shirt companies, tobacco companies, oil companies, 5- and 10-cent store companies, and a multitude of manufacturing concerns, some old and some brand new, have apparently embarked on the get-rich-quick road and have had themselves capitalized almost out of sight." The writer adds that the water in the industrial flotations of a decade ago was nothing in comparison to the liquid elements back of some of our most recent industrial issues." Meanwhile "many holders of these unseasoned stocks have been unloading while banking concerns have been letting the quotations run unmolested down hill." Mr. Moody continues:

"The public has been lapping up this water a little too long, and apparently has decided to drink no more of it. Clearly the end is not yet for this class of securities. Some of them will be cheap some day, but mighty few are cheap, for the long pull as yet."

The same writer notes, as an accompanying condition of this reaction, the fact that careful study of trade reports leads only to the conclusion that "business as a whole is going ahead in a healthy way." Merchants who have not overcapitalized their business interests continue "pretty well satisfied with the situation." Conditions "all point to a fairly prosperous, if not a boom, year,"—this prediction, of course, being based on the assumption that the crop outcome will be favorable. Barring the unexpected, therefore, the year promises to be "eminently satisfactory to everybody."



From "The Investor's Magazine."

AN ANCIENT BABYLONIAN MORTGAGE FOUND AT NIPPUR BY PROFESSOR HILPRECHT.

Meanwhile *Investments* reaffirms its advice of a month ago that the present time is one in which to buy securities—that is, securities of proved value which yield a good income and have done so for a considerable term of years. It believes that only "a concatenation of unfavorable circumstances" has driven prices down, and in spite of these there is "every prospect of an advance before long." One may have to wait some months, "but in the long run the man who buys good securities at the present time will not be sorry."

Mr. Moody is among those who, as far back as three years ago, were insisting that, in spite of good promises for improvement in market prices, there had not yet been a sufficient amount of liquidation in business—that is, failures had not yet been sufficiently numerous. Statistics show that increases in failures have steadily followed these predictions. In February of this

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year the number of failures was 1,114; in February, 1912, it was 1,208; in February, 1911, 1,012. These figures, as compared with those for earlier years, show that liquidation in business has made marked advances since the ill-timed "sunshine boom" of 1909. The following table shows the failures for February in the past fourteen years, with the amount of assets and liabilities.

	Number	Assets	Liabilities
1913	1,114	$15,021,146	$27,107,970
1912	1,208	8,491,853	14,964,948
1911	1,012	5,872,935	11,299,867
1910	1,009	7,495,077	16,475,238
1909	990	6,079,310	13,500,255
1908	1,290	13,989,175	27,827,021
1907	771	5,619,869	10,155,860
1906	764	4,230,605	9,453,893
1905	849	5,046,491	8,945,310
1904	847	9,485,236	15,813,954
1903	778	4,136,544	8,961,110
1902	854	7,430,617	12,173,227
1901	868	3,663,491	9,492,492
1900	747	10,540,066	18,400,183

In spite of these failures, *The Wall Street Journal*, in the second week of March, found business conditions "in all lines holding up well and manufacturing plants operating to full capacity." There was some hesitation on the part of consumers as to making commitments for future delivery, but otherwise the horizon seemed clear. The steel trade was still booming, more material being shipped than at any time in its history. Orders, however, were running behind shipments by from 10 to 15 per cent., but the indications were that for six months to come there would be "no let-up in mills and blast furnaces." Most persons consulted here have been inclined to believe that the industrial boom in Germany of the last four or five years has now culminated and that recession is in order.

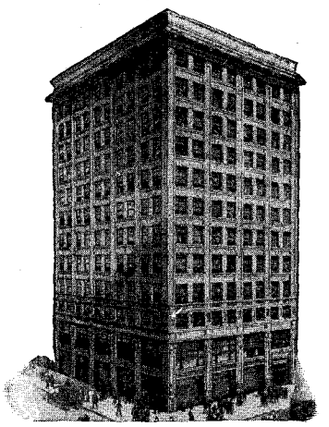
In general the situation is one which "could scarcely be improved, at least as to operations." There was, indeed, "no reason why the present state of prosperity should not be lasting." In the stock market better things would probably soon show themselves, liquidation having brought about low and safe prices. The same paper quoted Henry Clay Pierce, who had just returned from Europe, as saying that prosperity existed in general European trade, but that, in the financial world, affairs were not so rosy over there. Gold was still being hoarded in most countries, so that it was almost impossible to get it. This habit had been intensified early in March by the heavy armament tax suggested by the German emperor. In England, Mr. Pierce did not find much alarm in financial circles as to the actual situation.

A BROADER MARKET FOR FARM MORTGAGES

It is believed by *The Financial World* that data it has as to farm mortgages are sufficient to warrant the conclusion that the total turn-over in such mortgages in this country is now somewhere between

Sound 6% Investment

Secured by First Mortgage On a Downtown Chicago Building



La Salle Building

We own and offer $550,000 La Salle Building First Mortgage Serial 6% Bonds secured by a new 12-story office building in the financial district of Chicago. We have purchased this entire issue after careful investigation and recommend these bonds to the most conservative investors. We emphasize the following features:

Security—The La Salle Building is a new, steel-frame, fireproof office building, located at the Northeast Corner of La Salle and Van Buren Streets, Chicago, opposite the La Salle Street Railway Station and the Chicago Board of Trade.

Margin of Security—The total bond issue is $550,000. The value of the property is $1,200,000—more than double the total amount of the bonds.

Earnings—The net rental income of the building is almost three times the greatest annual interest charge, and shows a large surplus over the principal and interest requirements taken together.

Serial Maturities—The bonds mature serially in semi-annual installments from two to ten years, thus constantly reducing the loan and constantly increasing the margin of safety.

Market—We maintain a market for these bonds through our custom of repurchasing securities from clients, whenever requested, at par and accrued interest, less only the handling charge of 1% — thus giving reasonable assurance of their convertibility.

Price—Par and accrued interest. Denominations, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

No investor has ever lost a dollar of principal or interest on any security purchased of us since this house was founded 31 years ago.

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The safe and profitable investment of your money is a most important matter. Money is too valuable to risk in unsound investment. No securities should be considered that do not possess the fundamental quality of safety.

The Bond Department of this company will be glad to give suggestions and advice regarding investments, and you are cordially invited to make use of this service. At the present time we have a selected list of railroad, public utility, and industrial bonds yielding from 5% to 6% which we recommend for conservative investment, particulars concerning which we will be glad to send on request.

Ask for Circular V-244.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

28 Nassau Street

Capital and Surplus, - - $30,000,000
Deposits, - - - - - 177,000,000

An Attractive County Municipal BOND

Yielding 5% Interest

Debt Only 1½% of Actual Values

Interest paid in New York semi-annually

This is the sort of investment we can give you for $500 or $50,000—and is only one of fifty attractive securities we own:

Obligations of great American Cities—lesser communities—first mortgage Bonds (railroads and other corporations) yielding up to 6% interest.

Twenty-five years of intelligent service to our customers has equipped us to serve you also. The bonds we sell enjoy a desirable market and are free from speculative attacks by professional traders. We sell bonds for your Strong Box, investments which can be put away with assurance of payment at maturity and are really convertible in the interval.

Send for our offerings—Ask for our "Odd Lot List," often describing unusual bargains.

Address nearest office, Department F

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of your savings cannot be more securely and profitably made than in the class of securities owned by your banker and life insurance company. Securities strong enough to secure your bank deposit and guarantee the payment of your life insurance policy are strong enough for you to own.

Banks and insurance companies—the most conservative of investors—purchased last year 80% of our securities—a choice selection of

MUNICIPAL, COUNTY AND SCHOOL BONDS

secured by taxing power

We know of no better endorsement of the quality of the securities we offer or the character of this house.

Municipal, County and School Bonds combine the utmost of security with good interest return and minimum risk. All the taxable property of the community issuing them stands behind these bonds.

Our present offerings include bonds from various states, yielding from 4½% to 5½%. These bonds embody the judgment and experience of our organization of 27 years' training in the selection of this particular class of conservative investment.

Offerings mailed on request for circular No. 505 L

H. E. SPEER & SONS CO.
(Established 1885)
Investment Bankers
First National Bank Bldg., CHICAGO

Double Your Income

7% You can invest in securities issued by the great industrial concerns in Youngstown, the most prosperous and third largest manufacturing city of Ohio, whose financial position even during the last panic was impregnable. Seasoned Securities in units of $100.00. At current prices they return almost 7%. Full information will be sent on request.

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is our original plan for investing on partial payments and returns almost double the ordinary savings bank income. Write for copyrighted literature.

The Realty Guarantee & Trust Company
Capital and Surplus $400,000.00 **Youngstown, Ohio**

Compare The Bonds You Own

with the one we now offer, which has its principal, interest and market secured by two sources, each of which ordinarily would be considered ample to secure any sound mortgage bond. This investment, which yields better than 5%, is fully described in Circular HL, which we will send to those interested.

A. B. Leach &Co.

Investment Securities
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Chicago Philadelphia Buffalo
Boston London, Eng. Baltimore

$250,000,000 and $300,000,000 a year. It bases this conclusion on answers received from farm-mortgage bankers numbering 500, the answers coming from about one-half that number. *The Financial World* believes this sum represents "an honest measure for a nation so much of whose wealth is founded upon farm lands as rich as can be found in any country." This land is already giving sustenance to 100,000,000 persons. Areas that are capable of cultivation might, however, be made to maintain "more than five times this population without over-crowding." One important and gratifying disclosure made in these replies is that defaults in payment of interest and principal, as compared with the total of principal, are "insignificant."

It is noted in these comments that a farm mortgage is probably the oldest of all human transactions which could be called investments—that is, the putting away of sums of money more or less permanently for the purpose of deriving from them fixt rates of interest with adequate security. Mortgages are known to have existed very generally among the ancients back even of Greek and Roman times. Mr. Hilprecht, the Assyriologist, found some years ago in the ruins of the Babylonian city of Nippur a brick tablet on which in cuneiform was recorded a land mortgage. (Elsewhere an illustration of it is given.) The land in the soil of which this tablet was found is known to have been occupied in ancient times by a banking-house which made loans of all kinds, including mortgages. A translation, as printed in *The Investors' Magazine*, of Chicago, follows:

"Thirty bushels of dates are due to Bel Nadin Shun, son of Marashu, by Bel Bullitsu and Sha Nabu Shu, sons of Kirebti, and their tenants. In the month of Tisri (month of harvest), of the 34th year of King Artaxerxes I., they shall pay the dates, thirty bushels, according to the measure of Bel Nadin Shun, in the town of Bit Balatsu. Their field, cultivated and uncultivated, their fief estate, is held as a pledge for the dates, namely, thirty bushels, by Bel Nadin Shun, Another creditor shall not have power over it."

Comments on this statement are made by *The Financial World* as follows:

"It will be noted that this document, which is trust deed and note in one, is a first mortgage, as shown by the final sentence, 'Another creditor shall not have power over it.' A specific place, as well as time, for payment of the debt is provided, just as our modern mortgages or mortgage bonds state that principal and interest are 'payable at the bankers' or some other house. Marashu Sons, of Nippur, lived in the reign of Artaxerxes I., in the years 464–424 B.C., and Darius II., 423–405 B.C. Many of the cuneiforms examined showed that the firm executed leases with terms and conditions as to security differing little from the modern instruments now used by mortgage bankers. One wonders, in speculating on these revelations, whether the ancient Babylonians also had their Money-trust problems, Pujo Smelling Committees, Rockefellers, Carnegies, Morgans, and other billionaires on the one hand and political critics of the Roosevelt type on the other, who went gunning for the throne of Artaxerxes or Darius, much after the same fashion of to-day. Such reflections lead one to project his astral imagination into the distant future and look to see whether, a few thousand years hence, say about the year 5013, some genius of that day may be seen going poking about

6% CHICAGO IMPROVED REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES 5½%

INSURANCE COMPANIES

¶ The annual report of the largest Life Insurance Company in the United States for 1912 shows that 50% of their investments are Real Estate Mortgages.

¶ During the same period the majority of our carefully selected First Real Estate Gold Mortgages and Real Estate Gold Bonds, denominations ($500 and $1,000) on improved Chicago property drawing 5½ and 6% were purchased by some of our largest insurance companies.

¶ Careful investors can well afford to follow the wise judgement exercised by the directors of these companies.

¶ During our nineteen years of continuous business not $1 of interest or principal has been lost in an investment through us.

¶ It has always been our custom to repurchase securities from our clients at par and accrued interest less a handling charge of 1%. Send for list 413 L.

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MORTGAGE BANKERS
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True Investment

Insist on safety, reasonable market and fair income, such as can be obtained in solid mortgage bonds on good properties.

Remember that every chance for large profit is balanced by an equal chance for large loss.

My business is that of a ***consulting broker, with nothing to sell but service.***

Correspondence invited

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Money Safely Invested

If you seek advice or enlightenment on investments, you should write to a reputable banker.

When we ourselves have money to invest we consult a banker, and this is our suggestion to you.

In the advertising columns of a few magazines you will find the announcements of reputable financial houses. Many that do not advertise are equally good.

In this issue we refer you to announcements of leading bankers on pages from 740 to 744.

The Literary Digest

"Bond Talk"

No. 5.

In this fifth leaflet on public utility bonds, we discuss, among other points, an attractive partial payment plan for the purchase of Bonds.

Ask for "Bond Talk" L.

P. W. Brooks & Co.

115 Broadway, New York
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50 WORDS ABOUT ODD LOTS

No. 31.

SOME exceptional qualities of New York Stock Exchange securities:

They represent companies which are required to make periodical reports. Their past standing and present activities are publicly recorded.

They can be used freely as collateral in obtaining loans of money.

They are convertible into cash at almost a moment's notice.

Send for Booklet 5 A—"Odd Lot Investment"

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SPECIALISTS IN
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effectively and in the most satisfactory manner by purchasing at this time standard First Preferred Stocks which not only give a larger yield than can be obtained from sound bonds and real estate mortgages, but are issued under such restrictions that investors have their principal safeguarded in much the same way were they to invest in mortgage bonds. In addition, they are as well suited to the man with $100 to invest as the one with $10,000. We wish to call particular attention to the stock described in Circular LD which will be sent on request.

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Through U. S. Government, commencing May 1st. Commissioner to Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma will offer these lands to highest bidder. They have been appraised at fifty cents an acre and upwards, payments one fourth cash, balance one and two years. Mineral resources near some of lands, possibly oil and gas also. Absolute title from Government by patent to purchaser. I can act as your agent and buy for you by Power of Attorney. Acreage restricted. This probably will be last opportunity like this. Write me quick for my circular explaining sale. Have fifteen years' experience and references from fifteen banks.

M. E. Williams, Mortgages and Investments, McAlester, Oklahoma

MORE THAN 30 YEARS AGO

when public utility securities were practically unknown to the average investor, Spencer Trask & Co. financed the Edison Electric Illm. Co. of New York, now the New York Edison Co. Subsequently, we organized and financed the Edison Electric Illm. Co. of Brooklyn, now the operating company of the Kings County Electric Light & Power Co. We since have been prominently identified with the financing of numerous public utility corporations in different sections of the country—notably The Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Co., The Cleveland Electric Illm. Co., The Detroit Edison Co., The Georgia Ry. & Electric Co., Atlanta, Ga., and other well-known properties, many of which are mentioned in our

Circular No. 477
"Public Utility Investments"

Spencer Trask & Co.
Investment Bankers
43 Exchange Place, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

the ruins of our civilization and digging up a mortgage or two showing that a Morgan or a Rockefeller, or their successors, had just made a loan on the last piece of property in the world left unencumbered. Who knows?"

TEN RULES FOR MAKING INVESTMENTS

The final article of two on the above subject is contributed by Lawrence Chamberlain to *Investments* for March. He regards as an ideal investment one that measures up to qualities which he names, as follows: (1) security for principal; (2) a fixed or definite income; (3) a fair return; (4) salable without difficulty; (5) acceptable as collateral; (6) free from direct tax; (7) requires almost no care; (8) matures after a satisfactory lapse of time; (9) in convenient units of denomination, and (10) as good chance of appreciating as of depreciating, as their qualities become more generally recognized.

Any man whose investments conform to these ten rules, he says, "is to be felicitated, for he has had better luck (or, more likely, has used better judgment) than most of us who have saved a dollar and are trying to keep it from rolling away." On the subject of distribution he says that stocks and bonds provide the greatest variety of denominations, and hence by distribution permit the highest degree of safety. He knows a man who is saving perhaps $10,000 a year, but who will buy only "one share of stock in any one corporation." The result is that he has "a motley collection of securities and while every now and then one of them takes sick and dies," he "sleeps soundly nights, for he can afford to." Of this principle of distribution Mr. Chamberlain says further:

"The chief principle which underlies a successful investment plan is scientific distribution of risk. That principle is definite and simple, applies to investments big and little, and assures the maximum of safety with the highest return.

"Are you a savings-bank depositor or the holder of a life-insurance policy? Then you are already following the principle by proxy. The savings-bank, which pays you 3½ or 4 per cent. on deposits, lends your money on first mortgage security at 4½ to 6 per cent. The bank follows the plan of scattering its investments and it makes money. The insurance company, restricted by law in much the same way, makes its money through a similar plan of distributing its investment risks.

"The late Marshall Field once said that if he could be right fifty-one per cent. of the time he was satisfied. He was talking of investments, and the Field estate at the time of his death totaled some $43,000,000. Shrewd as Russell Sage was, his executors found many worthless stocks in his vaults, altho they found plenty of others that were not worthless.

"The Sages and the Fields long ago adopted the plan of the insurance companies and the banks. The one point in it that should be dinned into our ears thoroughly is that wide distribution is both wise and necessary.

"No matter how small the sum, it should not all be invested in any one thing. No single venture, of whatever nature, can be relied upon to remain constant and unchanged. Securities are live things, because the enterprises they represent are alive."

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The following indicates the character of these offerings:

1. First lien 6% Bond on Public Utility Property.
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   Gross earnings increased over 236% from 1909 to 1912.
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   Net earnings over 2½ times interest requirements.

While we deal in all good bonds, there are frequently opportunities for the investor to purchase through us securities concerning which we have an intimate personal knowledge. These bonds generally offer a higher yield. An exceptional investment opportunity is afforded in these 6% bonds, all of which have been approved by us after thorough examination of the properties.

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Its position is literally impregnable. The American Real Estate Company was founded in 1888 by a group of men who had studied the history of New York real estate and realized its possibilities. For 25 years the Company has issued and offered direct to the public its 6% Gold Bonds with New York real estate as their underlying security. A-R-E 6's have paid 6% and matured at par without loss or delay, returning to investors more than $11,000,000 in principal and interest.

They may be purchased in these two convenient forms:

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In denominations of $100, $500, $1000 and upward, paying interest semi-annually and maturing in 10 years.

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By instalments of $25 and upward, earning 6% compound interest and maturing $1000 or more in cash in 10, 15 or 20 years.

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American Real Estate Company

Founded 1888 Assets, $27,202,824.19

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6% Per Annum with Participation in Excess Earnings

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Secured by highly improved property in retail business district of Seattle. Denominations of $100 to $1000.

Write for latest circular, No. 12D describing this attractive offering.

AMERICAN CITIES REALTY CORPORATION

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BLUE-SKY LAWS FOR MANY STATES

What are known as "Blue Sky bills" have been introduced during the past winter in the legislatures of about thirty States. In the main, they were modeled carefully after the pioneer Blue Sky Law of Kansas, which is now about a year old; its operations in keeping undesirable securities out of the State have been notable. These bills have aroused much interest in the Investment Bankers' Association, which aims to protect legitimate bond selling. Such sales it is claimed, will be greatly hindered by the passage of the new bills as introduced in most of these States. In Kansas the Blue Sky Law has encountered very little opposition from investment bankers for the reason that bond-buying in Kansas is small in volume. Some details in the Kansas law, however, have been found objectionable even by its friends, and amendments to it have been seriously proposed. One amendment has already been secured. Under its provisions brokers handling legitimate securities will be exempt from the operation of the law, but "fake mining and oil stocks will be shut out, unless sold by mail." *The Wall Street Journal* says of opposition to laws now before other States:

"The provision, appearing in most of the bills, which is probably most onerous to the investment bankers is that which opens all their books and accounts not only to the supervising State official but also to any one who buys securities from them. They claim that any such provision imposes upon them obligations outrageous, because all out of proportion to any possible good they can accomplish. The investment banker's personal financial condition is of little importance except only so far as it indicates responsibility. And the more successful the financial crook the better showing his account books will make."

WHEN RAILROAD BONDS FALL DUE

It is often remarked as singular that railroads seldom, or never, pay off their bonds in cash when they fall due. Instead of doing that, they issue other bonds to take the place of those matured and they are continually issuing more bonds than they actually retire. What will the end of this be? is often asked. A writer in *The Wall Street Journal* remarks in reply to inquiries that "when the railroads stop issuing more bonds than they retire the maximum development of this country will have been reached, and we shall be standing still or going backward." Until that time, railroads ought to continue to earn returns on new money invested through new bonds and have besides a growing margin for the stockholders.

In any discussion of this matter of paying off a bonded debt it is to be remembered that the bonds do not all mature at the same time, but are distributed over long periods, some of them maturing at the end of periods greater than the lifetime of one individual. Some existing bonds do not mature until the year 2000. If the average were distributed over a period extending to that year it is estimated that the $10,000,000,000 now outstanding in bonded indebtedness would require about $117,000,000 each year to make the total payments. The fact is, however, that more railroad bonds mature in about 1950 than at any other time, one of the highest years in that period showing approximately $400,000,000 of maturing railroad bonds.

In order to show the absence of any dif-

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are safe to carry because your signature is required to make them good and they may be replaced if lost or stolen.

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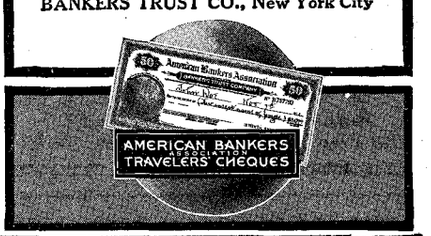

"WHEN SHOULD I BUY?"

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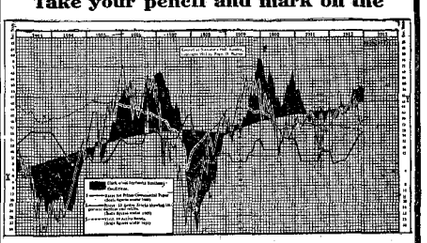
Take your pencil and mark on the



Babson Composite Plot

the dates of your investments during the past ten years. Frankly, have you always chosen the most favorable time to buy, the time when fundamental conditions were just right to give you the lowest price and the highest yield? Now instead of looking backward and seeing what you ought to have done, why not look ahead and actually do it? The Babson Composite Plot indicates when fundamental conditions are ripe for buying stocks and bonds. Before you make your next investment, write for a copy of a valuable booklet, explaining ***when to buy***, which will be sent gratis to any person interested in the work of the Babson Organization.

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Executive Block Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Largest Organization of its Class in the U. S.

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ficulty in refunding bonds when they fall due, *The Journal* cites the fact that during the first six months of the present year about $250,000,000 in railroad bonds will have matured, but the roads find no great difficulty in taking care of them, "even tho investment conditions have changed to such an extent that they have to pay at least one per cent. more for new money than they paid for money fifteen years ago." At the present time, the annual amount of railroad-financing is about $700,000,000. Of that sum only about one-half goes for refunding. The writer adds:

"If by 1950, for sake of argument, the country has reached its maximum development, then no financing will have to be done for new lines and the financing machinery, which now has to handle $700,000,000 securities a year, will have to sell only about $400,000,000 for refunding the securities that are not paid off.

"As to the ultimate 'show down,' there seems no need that such an end shall ever come. As long as the country has any needs, one of them will be for railroads; and as long as some people have surplus funds they will seek investment in railroad and other securities. Railroad bonds therefore fill a constant economic want. When railroads are no longer needed, there may also be no demand for return on surplus funds, and it will presumably make no difference whether railroad bonds burn up with the other things or not.

"Further changes in investment conditions will govern somewhat the amount of railroad-financing and the matter of increasing interest burden. In bonds now outstanding the rate of return when they were issued has gone from 7 per cent. down to 3 per cent., and is now up to 4½ per cent. The time may come again when the roads can refund all their present debts on a 3 per cent. basis. That would lower fixt charges. But whatever turn interest rates take, the roads, which have generally put much money out of earnings besides that borrowed from investors into their properties, should have no trouble in refunding most of their bonded debt, and as going concerns continue to more than earn their interest charges."

EDWARD H. HARRIMAN'S ESTATE

The inventory of the estate of Edward H. Harriman, who died September 9, 1909, was made public during the second week in March. It showed a total at the time of his death of $70,000,000. These figures would now be somewhat less, inasmuch as prices are considerably lower. Probably a decline of $11,000,000 has taken place, but this is believed to be temporary. A study of Mr. Harriman's investments has been made by a writer in *The Wall Street Journal*, who finds that they "throw light on the character of the man." They show purpose and ambition, rather than the seeking of a safe investment for funds. The absence of high-grade bonds, for one thing, proves that. In general, he made investments in properties where he wished to acquire power in their management. It was by means of these investments that he became in the railroad world for several years probably the most powerful personality. Following are comments made in the same newspaper on the various properties in which he had investments and their amounts:

"It was to be expected that his holdings of Union Pacific stock would be the largest. They amounted to $10,690,000 par

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We make this offer because we know you will be more than pleased with it. Easily operated by one person. Send $5, and we will ship the Sweeper, charges paid. If not satisfactory, return in 30 days and get your money back. Don't confuse the Reeves with cheap hand cleaners. It's entirely different. Send for circular. General agents wanted.

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Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology

(*Illustrated*)

by William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
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Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents

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New Mexico

Come here *any* season to cure Tuberculosis!

A tuberculous patient should realize how vital it is to get away at once to the most favorable climate, regardless of what the season at *home* may be.

To delay going until next winter because spring will soon be here will greatly *decrease* your chances of a cure and *increase* the cost and time needed to effect it. Warm weather alone does not stop the inroads of tuberculosis. Extremes of heat are really worse for a patient than extremes of cold.

The wonderful curative climate here at Silver City is as effective in summer as in winter

—because the same conditions here which help during winter are here *during the summer, i.e.:* pure, rare, dry air, curative sunshine and high altitude. Yet, solely from the standpoint of comfort, the summer here is pleasant. Owing to high altitude and dryness, the days are never oppressive and nights always call for cover.

So ideal is this climate, all-year-round, for the treatment of tuberculosis that the

U. S. Government after exhaustive investigation of all the great health sections, chose this locality for its $1,500,000 Sanitarium.

The altitude here (over a mile up) had much to do with this choice, for it is now recognized that altitude increases vitality by adding to the white corpuscles and by bringing the blood pressure of a tuberculous patient to that of a person in *full health*.

The environment here is beautiful—no arid desert; the ground is covered with herbage and is wooded near town and heavily wooded back towards the mountains. Beautiful scenery; good roads. Silver City is a modern town of 4,000, with well-stocked stores and every convenience of telephones, electric lights, good water, etc. — reached via Santa Fe or Rock Island and Southern Pacific.

The cost of delay

in embracing every favorable factor is not only reckoned in time and money but in lessened chances of recovery. Plan your affairs now so that you can come here this spring or summer and receive the benefits of this wonderful climate and the splendidly equipped sanitariums here. Write us today for full facts.

DOCTORS! The all-year-round climatic excellence of Silver City will surely interest you. Allow us to send you some detailed technical data, prepared by member of your own profession. Please address

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With Recipes for Bran Bread Bran Cookies Bran Muffins

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value, about equally divided between preferred and common, out of the road's total stock capitalization of $315,000,000. He had only 1,000 shares of Southern Pacific stock, that company being securely controlled through the Oregon Short Line, and not requiring any large stockholding on his part. Likewise in the somewhat similar case of the Illinois Central he owned personally only 473 shares.

"Next to these holdings in 'Harriman Roads' his largest railroad interest was in Erie, where he owned $4,740,000 par value of common and $8,849,000 three-year 6 per cent. collateral trust notes. This latter, which was by far his largest investment in any fixt interest bearing security, was the result of his historic support of the Erie early in 1908 following the panic. Besides the Erie, he held good-sized blocks of stock in the Delaware & Hudson, Baltimore & Ohio, and New York Central, which made him director in those companies. Holdings of $1,000,000 St. Paul preferred and $200,000 Reading common may have been purchased more as investments. Large holdings of Brooklyn Rapid Transit, in which he was a director, and of Interborough-Metropolitan stock were likely taken on speculation.

"Bank stocks and that in the Equitable Life, all having an appraised market value of around $8,000,000, gave him a sound bulwark of investment security. Investment in express stocks, which are now far from as valuable as at his death, were $2,156,000 in Wells, Fargo & Co. and $2,202,800 in United States Express. Other large investments were in Burlington's Illinois division 4 per cent. bonds, Wheeling & Lake Erie notes and receiver's certificates, Chicago & Alton bonds, and Interborough-Metropolitan collateral trust 4½s. These show many degrees of investment value, down nearly to speculation.

"Pure speculation is found in $2,816,280 par value of Golden Reward Consolidated Gold Mining & Milling Co., given as worth 10 per cent. of its face value; $2,000,000 of Greene-Cananea Copper, worth $900,000, which he is reported to have purchased at well above that figure after an inspection of the mines. Chicago Subway stock of a par value of $6,711,250, worth $1,107,356, also looks like a fall that might have hurt a smaller man. But, as a whole, the list shows as few securities of no value as any man worth $70,000,000, whose business is not that of simply investing funds, is likely to leave. It shows that he generously supported things of local and personal interest to him, and thereby was often led into unprofitable investments."

DELAY IN THE DISSOLUTION OF U. P. & S. P.

On March 15 it became known that the officers of the Union Pacific Railway would have to devise a new plan for the dissolution of that road and the Southern Pacific in accordance with the Supreme Court decision. The Railroad Commission of California had objected to some of the terms which had been agreed upon by the Union Pacific officials and Attorney-General Wickersham. The result was that the rights to purchase the Southern Pacific stock issued to stockholders of that road and Union Pacific were recalled and the syndicate formed to undertake the sale of the Southern Pacific stock ($126,650,000) was dissolved by limitation.

The chief difficulty encountered, if not the only one, pertains to the ownership of the Central Pacific road, the line by which the Union Pacific proceeds from Ogden to San Francisco. The former plan was to purchase this road. Whether or not this plan will finally be carried out, or whether the Union Pacific will merely lease the

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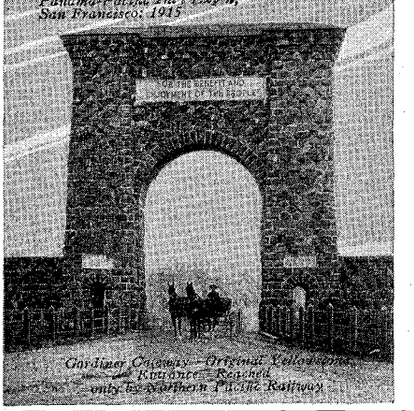

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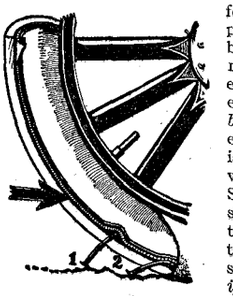

1. Shows webbing taking nail.
2. Turning nail.

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Central Pacific instead of buying it, remains to be decided. It is believed by many persons that both Union Pacific and Southern Pacific systems will be left intact, the only important point to be arranged in the new plan being how to dispose of the $126,650,000 of Southern Pacific stock owned by the Union Pacific. The California Commission is expected rigidly to oppose any plan which would call for breaking up the Southern Pacific system, of which the Central Pacific is a part. Just how long it will take to complete a new plan no one definitely knows, but it is expected that one will be ready by the first week of April.

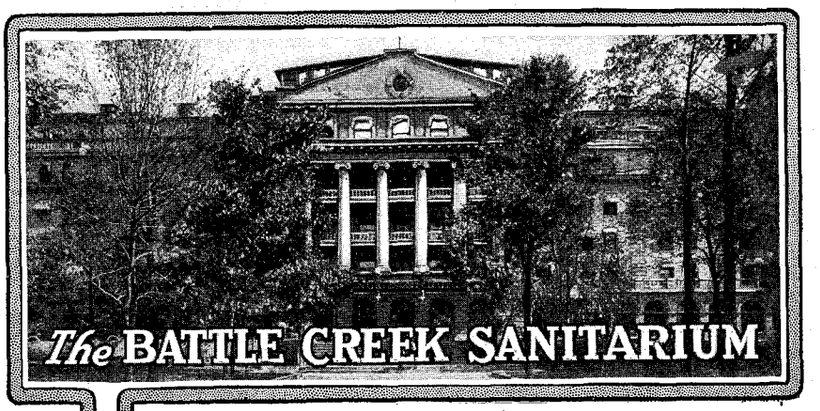
WHAT IT COST TO LIVE IN IMPERIAL ROME

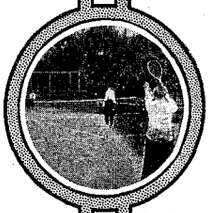
An attempt made by the Emperor Diocletian in the year 301 A.D. to restrain advances in the prices of commodities led at the time to the preparation of a record of prices that is still extant. Little was known in Diocletian's day of the laws of supply and demand. He thought it possible to adjust prices to purchasing power. The result of his attempt was naturally a failure.

In the extant records of this famous and ill-starred economic experiment appears a statement as to the value in Roman money of a pound of gold. From this it has become possible to reduce the prices of commodities then current in Rome to American terms, and Prof. Frank S. Abbott, of Princeton, in a book recently issued under the title "The Common People of Ancient Rome," has done so. Following are articles of food with the prices at which they were sold in Rome in the year 301 A.D.:

(Unit of measure, the bushel)	
Wheat	33.6 cents
Barley	74.5 "
Rye	45.0 "
Millet, ground	74.5 "
Millet, whole	37.0 "
Beans, ground	74.5 "
Beans, not ground	45.0 "
Lentils	74.5 "
Peas, various sorts	74.5 "
Oats	22.5 "
Mustard	$1.12
(Unit of measure, the quart)	
Oil, first quality	30.3 cents
Oil, second quality	18.0 "
Vinegar	4.3 "
Salt, bushel	74.5 "
Honey, best	30.3 "
Honey, second quality	15.0 "
(Unit, unless otherwise stated, pound avoirdupois)	
Pork	7.3 cents
Beef	4.9 "
Goat's flesh or mutton	4.9 "
Pig's liver	9.8 "
Ham, best	12.0 "
Goose	43.5 "
Pair of fowls	26.0 "
Pair of pigeons	10.5 "
Lamb	7.3 "
Kid	7.3 "
Butter	9.8 "
Sea fish with sharp spines	14.6 "
Fish, second quality	9.7 "
River fish, best quality	7.3 "
Fish, second quality	4.8 "
Salt fish	8.3 "
Oysters (by the hundred)	43.5 "
Dry cheese	7.3 "
Sardines	9.7 "
Artichokes, large (5)	4.3 "
Lettuce, best (5)	1.7 "
Cabbages, best (5)	1.7 "
Cabbages, small (10)	1.7 "
Turnips, large (10)	1.7 "
Watercress, per bunch of 20	4.3 "
Cucumbers, first quality (10)	1.7 "
Cucumbers, small (20)	1.7 "
Garden asparagus, per bunch (25)	2.6 "
Wild asparagus (50)	1.7 "
Shelled green beans, quart	3.0 "
Eggs (4)	1.7 "
Snails, large (20)	1.7 "
Apples, best (10)	1.7 "
Apples, small (40)	1.7 "
Figs, best (25)	1.7 "
Table grapes (2.8 pounds)	1.7 "
Sheep's milk, quart	6.0 "
Cheese, fresh, quart	6.0 "

(*Continued on page 749*)

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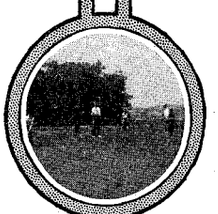
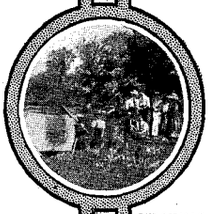

GOLF COURSE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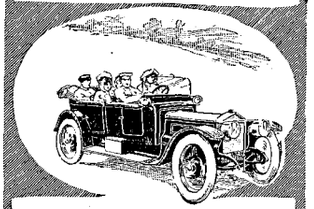

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

(*Continued from page* 747)

A. W. Ferrin, commenting in *Moody's Magazine* on these prices, remarks that while it may seem absurd to Americans that a "Roman citizen kicked at paying five cents a dozen for eggs when an American pays five cents apiece for them," it is to be remembered that prices are always relative. When eggs were selling in Rome at five cents a dozen, the standard wages of laborers, teachers, etc., were low. The following list shows the daily wages that prevailed in many callings:

Where (*k*) is set down, the workman receives his "keep" also

Manual laborer (*k*), per day	10.8 cents
Bricklayer (*k*)	21.6 "
Joiner (interior work) (*k*)	21.6 "
Carpenter (*k*)	21.6 "
Stone-mason (*k*)	21.6 "
Wall-painter (*k*)	32.4 "
Wagon-maker (*k*)	21.6 "
Smith (*k*)	21.6 "
Baker (*k*)	21.6 "
Ship-builder, for sea-going ships (*k*)	26.0 "
Ship-builder, for river boats (*k*)	21.6 "
Barber, for each man	.9 "
Sheep-shearer, for each sheep (*k*)	.9 "
Coppersmith, for work in brass, per pound	3.5 "
Coppersmith, for work in copper, per pound	2.6 "
Sewer-cleaner, per day (*k*)	10.9 "
Writer, 100 lines best writing	10.9 "
Writer, 100 lines ordinary writing	8.7 "
Tailor, for cutting out and finishing over-garment of first quality	26.1 "
Tailor, for cutting out and finishing over-garment of second quality	17.4 "
For trousers	8.7 "
Gymnastic teacher, per pupil, per month	21.6 "
Employee to watch children, per child, per month	21.6 "
Elementary teacher, per pupil, per month	21.6 "
Teacher of arithmetic, per pupil, per month	32.6 "
Teacher of stenography, per pupil, per month	32.6 "
Writing teacher, per pupil, per month	21.6 "
Teacher of Greek, Latin, geometry, per pupil, per month	87.0 "
Teacher of rhetoric, per pupil, per month	$1.09
Advocate or counsel for presenting a case	1.09
For finishing a case	4.35
Teacher of architecture, per pupil, per month	43.5 cents

Mr. Ferrin has further interesting comments on the two tables:

"If we take the wages of a Roman carpenter as 21 cents a day and add one-fourth or one-third for his 'keep,' it appears that the Roman received only one-ninth to one-fifteenth as much pay as the American ($2.50 to $4.00 a day), while the average price of meat was about one-third that of to-day, and the prices of wheat, rye, and barley make even a worse showing for Rome. Fresh fish in the year 301 cost almost as much as it does now. A workingman of ancient Rome would have considered himself a plutocrat on the wages of a modern American artizan, and if he can now look across the Styx, he is probably wondering what we are howling about."

INVESTMENTS FOR MEN OF LIMITED MEANS

Grant Houghton (which may or may not be a pen name) contributes to the *Northwestern Advocate* some advice as to investments for men of small means, with special reference to clergymen. He cites one particular clergyman who had already invested several thousand dollars in bonds yielding from 4 to 5 per cent., but, attracted by an offering of industrial preferred stock yielding 7, he was tempted to withdraw a thousand dollars from a savings-bank and buy ten shares of the preferred stock. Before doing so, however, he con-

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sulted a firm of investment brokers, who reminded him that an investment for one man might not be fit for another; that is, a man of large means might safely buy this preferred stock, inasmuch as he could afford the risk, but a man to whom income was important should not do so. He was therefore advised to stick to bonds yielding from 4½ to 5¼ per cent.

Mr. Houghton cites one reason in particular why responsible bankers hesitate to recommend industrial preferred shares to people of limited means, or to those who are dependent upon income from investments. Such persons should unquestionably invest their money in mortgage bonds, preferably first-mortgage bonds, or at least in bond issues having ahead of them only a comparatively small amount of first-mortgage bonds. This gives them as to security a first lien on properties the value of which is likely to increase in future. A wealthy man, however, or a business man who is prosperous, seeking a maximum return, may find opportunities for fairly safe investments yielding him about 7 per cent. These, when combined with investments in mortgage bonds and other first-class issues, would secure diversification and probably advancement, but some risk, and this a well-to-do person is able to take.

Advice from *Investment* as to the present being a good time for the purchase of well-seasoned railroad stocks is quoted elsewhere. One of the large houses in Wall Street agrees with this view; it believes the present is a time "for the small and cautious investor to take advantage of," provided he "would select, buy, and put away permanently good securities." An actual investment of $10,000 made by one of its customers early in March is cited. This person was advised to buy ten shares in nine different railroads, as outlined in the subjoined table. Had the sum in his hands for investment been $5,000, the same properties might have been chosen for investment, the number of shares being five instead of ten. With a sum of only $1,000 he might have purchased one share of each road. This house believes that the purchase outright of such stocks from time to time, "when the country happens to be in a condition of hesitation as it now is, and these stocks held for several years, must show gratifying results in the end."

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10	B. & O. com.	100	1,000.00	60
10	Gt. Nthn. pfd.	126½	1,265.00	70
10	New York Cent.	105¾	1,057.50	50
10	Nor. Pac.	115⅝	1,153.75	70
10	Penna. (full shares)	118¼	1,182.50	60
10	St. Paul com.	108	1,080.00	50
10	Sou. Pac.	99⅝	996.25	60
10	Illinois Cent.	123	1,230.00	70
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"Yes; she told him that when they meet again it must be as strangers."

"Jack doesn't seem to mind it much."

"Well, you see he knows that if they meet as strangers she's bound to start a flirtation with him."—*Boston Transcript.*

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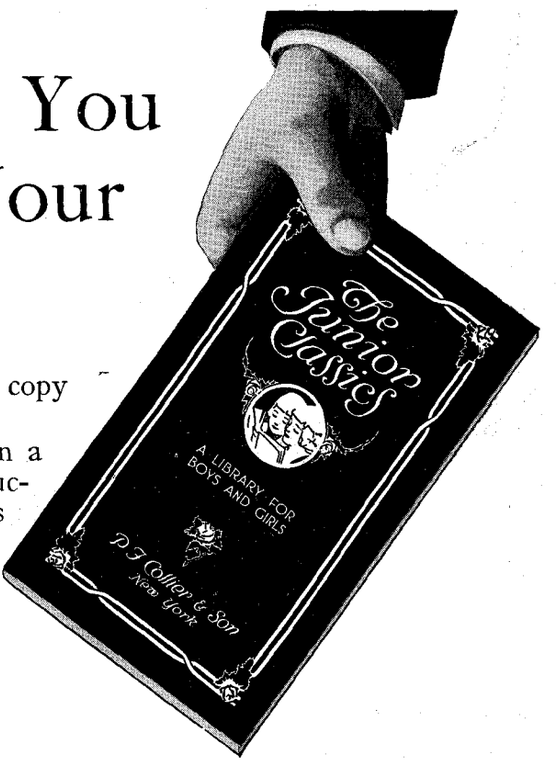

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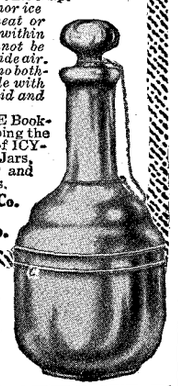

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

March 14.—President Gomez asks the Cuban Congress to pass a new Amnesty Bill providing for the release of political prisoners taken during the recent revolt, and some offenders against the law regulating the press, but not those charged with offenses against the foreign Powers.

A dispatch from Naples says Gen. Porfirio Diaz, ex-President of Mexico, endorses the Huerta Administration and calls upon his friends to support it.

The Balkan Allies, announcing their peace terms, demand the cession of Adrianople, Scutari, the Ægean Islands, and Crete.

March 18.—King George I. of Greece is assassinated at Salonika.

The French Cabinet resigns after being defeated in the Senate in an attempt to pass the Electoral Reform Bill.

March 19.—Crown Prince Constantine is acclaimed King of Greece by the Chamber of Deputies.

The British Chancery Court orders the Peruvian Amazon Company dissolved as a result of the investigation by Parliament of sensational outrages in the treatment of native Peruvians in the rubber fields.

March 20.—Baron Yun Chi-ho, formerly a Korean Cabinet Minister, is sentenced to six years' imprisonment by a Japanese court in connection with the alleged conspiracy against Count Terauchi when he was Governor-General of Korea. One hundred other men are found not guilty.

Domestic

WASHINGTON.

March 14.—The caucus of Democratic Senators confirms the Steering Committee's selections for four of the standing committees of the next Congress, the chairmen of which are: Martin (Va.), Appropriations; Bacon (Ga.), Foreign Relations; Culberson (Texas), Judiciary; and Owen (Okla.), Banking and Currency.

Frederick Dennett, Commissioner of the Land Office, resigns.

March 15.—Richard Olney declines the post of Ambassador to Great Britain.

It is announced that the Ways and Means Committee has completed the tariff schedules to be submitted to Congress at the special session.

March 16.—Secretary of State Bryan leaves for a ten-day Western trip.

March 17.—The Supreme Court restrains Postmaster-General Burleson from enforcing the "newspaper publicity" law until its constitutionality has been ascertained.

March 18.—President Wilson announces that the Government will not be a party to the "six-Power" loan to China.

March 19.—A special commission to inquire into "the actual financial, physical, and working conditions" throughout the postal service is appointed by Postmaster-General Burleson.

March 20.—Huntington Wilson resigns as Assistant Secretary of State.

GENERAL.

March 14.—Wind storms sweeping over parts of Wisconsin, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama kill about 100 people and destroy much property.

March 15.—Owing to the opposition of the California Railroad Commission, the Union-Pacific-Southern-Pacific dissolution plan is abandoned and a new one must be agreed upon.

March 18.—Governor Hatfield goes to the scene of the West Virginia coal strike to make a personal investigation.

March 19.—Prof. Frank J. Goodnow, of the Columbia University Law School, accepts the position of legal adviser to the Chinese Government.

The American bankers interested in the proposed "six-Power" loan to China announce that they will defer to the President's policy.

March 20.—Governor Hatfield of West Virginia pardons 18 persons arrested in connection with the coal strike, suspends indefinitely the conduct of trials by the military commission which has been in control there for more than a year, and announces that all other prisoners but three will be released.

It Depends.—"Do you think a woman believes you when you tell her she is the first girl you ever loved?"

"Yes, if you're the first liar she has ever met."—*Baltimore American.*

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"G. R. C.," Calumet, Mich.—To write of "*Lake* Victoria Nyanza" is to commit a pleonasm, as the word "Nyanza" is a native African term for "a sheet of water." The dimensions of Victoria Nyanza are: length, 250 miles; breadth, 200 miles; coast-line, 2,000 miles. Its greatest ascertained depth is 270 feet. It is situated at an elevation of 3,720 feet above the sea. In area it is exceeded only by Lake Superior, measuring more than 26,000 square miles. The area of its drainage, including its own area, is 92,240 square miles. Victoria Nyanza was discovered by J. H. Speke in 1858, and named by him in honor of Victoria, queen of England.

"W. F. G.," San Rafael, Cal.—"Who is *Nietzsche*, what has he done, and how is the name pronounced?"

Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche was a German philosopher who taught classical philology at Basle, Switzerland, from 1869 to 1879. Ill health then compelled him to give up work; he died in 1900. In his painful search for health, he developed a revolutionary philosophy which denounced all restraints that religion or the present social system impose upon the individual and preached a doctrine of complete freedom in the struggle for existence. His ideal man is one that asserts and exercises the right of the individual to develop self and gratify self without regard to weaker fellow men. The name is pronounced *nee'che* (*nee* as in *need*, *ch* as in *chair*, final *e* obscure and somewhat like *u* in *but*).

"B. I. L.," East Orange, N. J.—"Kindly advise which is the more proper to use, 'We are in receipt of your favor of the 9th inst., contents of which *has* been given our careful attention,' or 'We are in receipt of your favor of the 9th inst., contents of which *have* been given our careful attention,' and parse same."

The word *contents* has not yet come to be felt as a singular noun when referring to the matter treated in a written or spoken passage, and consequently its verb should be plural; as, "The contents *have* been given our careful attention." It is not impossible that the word in some uses of its plural form may be given a singular meaning, and when that happens the word will be used with singular forms of connected words. The noun is to be parsed as in the plural number, and in the nominative case, subject of the verb *have been given*.

"W. K.," Aurora, Ind.—"Is the singular and plural form of 'environment' the same? I could not find any authority or dictionary that sanctioned this criticism."

The plural of "environment" is "environments." Dictionaries may not (and generally do not) give plural forms when these are formed according to the regular rules of grammar. If the plural of a word were of the same form as the singular, it would not be regular and the dictionary should therefore make special record of it. By "a varied *environment*" one would not mean what one means by "various environments."

"C. S. C.," Alhambra, Cal.—The use of "some place" for "somewhere," even tho that use is in a serious article in "The Saturday Evening Post," is a solecism. "A house he had just furnished *somewhere* near London," or "in some place near London" are both correct. "Place," used objectively without a preposition, or even adverbially, is a common provincialism.

"L. B. H.," Fresno, Cal.—Correctly, the sentence you submit would read "the length and the thickness *are* the same." See the reply to "H. C. D.," given in the issue of March 15, for rule.

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